TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

VOL LII. TOLEDO, OHIO. THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1884. NO. 4.

Poetry.

For the Blade.

"THE WAR'S UPON US."

BY C. KANE.

"Delenda est Carthago."

"The war's upon us—let it come,"
Pulverize the power of rum;
Break the power that fain would bind
With chains and fetters all mankind.

Bow not to rum the suppliant knee;
Maintain your right—you're born free;
Sell not your body or your souls
To sneaking, prowling human ghouls.

Shall licensed vice corrupt tha land?
A hundred thousand ropers stand—
Deal out the liquid draught of hell—
Leaving woe where peace should dwell.

Shall widows' sighs and orphans' tears,
With burning pangs and pains and fears,
To humble, peaceful dwellings come?
Must all be sacrificed to rum?

Shall that father's darling boy,
His mother's hope and future joy,
Be led a captive—die a slave—
Fill a drunkard's wretched grave?

Shall that mother bowed with grief,
Seek the grave to find relief?
And want and woe their sorrows trace
Where happiness should find a place?

Shall that daughter suffering wife
Be made to eat the dregs of life—
Lack every bliss that makes a home,
To feed and prop the power of rum?

Shall those children, pale and gaunt,
Clad in rags and trained to want,
Be made to feel the curse of rum?
Strike the devil's workers dumb!

Arouse, ye freemen in your might,
Strike for God and win the fight.
May, O Lord, thy Kingdom come—
Pulverize the power of rum.

THE HAND OF LINCOLN.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

Look on this cast, and know the hand
  That bore a nation in its hold;
From this mute witness understand
  What Lincoln was,—how large of mold

The man who sped the woodman's team,
  And deepest sunk the plowman's share,
And pushed the laden raft astream,
  Of fate before him unaware.

This was the hand that knew to swing
  The ax—since thus would Freedom train
Her son—and made the forest ring,
  And drove the wedge, and toiled amain.

Firm hand, that loftier office took,
  A conscious leader's will obeyed,
And, when men sought his word and look,
  With steadfast might the gathering swayed.

No courtier's, toying with a sword,
  Nor minstrel's, laid across a lute;
A chief's, uplifted to the Lord,
  When all the kings of earth were mute.

The hand of Anak, sinewed strong,
  The fingers that on greatness clutch,
Yet lo! the marks their lines along
  Of one who strove and suffered much,

For here in knotted cord and vein
  I trace the varying chart of years;
I know the troubled heart, the strain,
  The weight of Atlas—and the tears.

Again I see the patient brow
  That palm erewhile was wont to press;
And now 'tis furrowed deep, and now
  Made smooth with hope and tenderness.

For something of a formless grace
  This molded outline plays about;
A pitying flame, beyond our trace,
  Breathes like a spirit, in and out,—

The love that cast an aureole
  Round one who, longer to endure,
Called mirth to ease his ceaseless dole,
  Yet kept his nobler purpose sure.

Lo, as I gaze, the statured man,
  Built up from yon large hand, appears;
A type that Nature wills to plan
  But once in all a people's years.

What better than this voiceless cast
  To tell of such a one as he,
Since through its living semblance passed
  The thought that bade a race be free!

—*The Independent.*

"SUCH A DISAGREEABLE MAN."

[In Gilbert and Sullivan's new comic opera, "The Princess Ida," the following song is sung by "Gama," the Philanthropist King, who has a crooked leg, a club foot and a hunchback.]

If you will give me your attention I will tell you what I am:
I'm a genuine philanthropist—all other kinds are sham.
Each little fault of temper and each social defect
In my erring fellow creatures I endeavor to correct.
To all their little weaknesses I open people's eyes,
And little plans to snub the self-sufficient I devise;
I love my fellow creatures, I do all the good I can,
Yet everybody says I'm such a disagreeable man!
  And I can't think why!

To compliments inflated I've a withering reply,
And vanity I always do my best to mortify—
A charitable action I can skilfully dissect,
And interested motives I'm delighted to detect—
I know everybody's income and what everybody earns,
And I carefully compare it with the income tax returns;
But to benefit humanity, however much I plan,
Yet everybody says I'm such a disagreeable man!
  And I can't think why!

I'm sure I'm no ascetic, I'm as pleasant as can be;
You'll always find me ready with a crushing repartee;
I've an irritating chuckle, I've a celebrated sneer;
I've an entertaining snigger, I've a fascinating leer;
To everybody's prejudice I know a thing or two;
I can tell a woman's age in half a minute—and I do.
But, although I try to make myself as pleasant as I can,
Yet everybody says I'm such a disagreeable man!
  And I can't think why!

NASBY IN EXILE.

SECOND SERIES.

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The Jaded Devotees of Gambling—Men who have Exhausted Every Other Species of Pleasure—Gamblers with a "System"—Marseilles, and the Famous Ile d'If—Dumas's "Monte Cristo"------Thackeray's "Boullibasse"—Conclusion of the Travels.

LXVI.

THE BORED PLAYERS.

At every table you see a middle-aged man with side whiskers and a mustache playing in a listless sort of way, staking very large sums, and noting the result with as much impassive coolness as the croupier himself. He is a very rich Englishman or Russian who has tried all the pleasures on earth and has exhausted the list. He has flirted all over Europe, he has hunted in Asia, Africa and America, he has yachted and raced, and committed every folly that unlimited money enabled him, going to the extent of falling in love with an actress in Paris and starting a theater for her. He has made a business of pleasure and has found that pleasure is not a thing to be made a business of, that whoever goes for pleasure always comes back empty. He don't know that pleasure is an incident of life, not a first thing, and that it is pleasure only when it comes as a respite from labor, precisely as tobacco is a pleasure till it becomes a necessity, and then it ranges itself on the side of the nuisances that must have its share of your life, and is a burden to carry instead of a pleasant companion for a few minutes.

Gaming is his last resort, and if that don't save him from blowing out his brains from sheer ennui nothing will. He sits regularly every day in one seat and throws carelessly upon the table rolls of gold or bank bills of very large denominations ,and is as indifferent as to the result as the croupier himself. If he wins not a smile illumines his vacant face, if he loses it is just the same. He has a fortune too large even for the fatal bank to impair, and it seems as though luck followed these fellows who do not need it. He yawns and plays till play bores him,and then he walks out and drinks, yawning the while, and comes back and plays more, and so passes his life. Monte Carlo gives him something to do, and he stays here the whole season, paying 10 prices for everything. The servants about the hotel and the attendants at the table like him very much, for he scatters ten franc pieces around as though they had no value. They have none with him. Just back of him is quite another kind of a man. He has on the red Napoleon $4. Won't the ball ever turn? He is white with anxiety, and it is with a great effort that he manages to hold himself in so as not to show that he is on the rack. It is his last Napoleon and that he borrowed. If the ball rests upon the red he will have two Napoleons, and, who knows? he may have a run of luck and win back the ten thousand francs he came there with, which has all been lost, and get back to London and save his place, which will be forfeited if he goes back without it. He cannot go back without it—it is ruin. The wheel finally turns—there is a moment of agonizing suspense, it stops! Thank heaven, it is on the red! He leaves the two Napoleons on the red and wins again. He shifts the four to the black and wins again. This is something like. At last he is in luck. He must win now, and at the way it is going possibly this night's play will make his former losses good. Again he stakes eight Napoleons, it wins another time, and so on. Now he divides his capital so that should luck go against him he will still have a stake. Thirty-two Napoleons are placed,and he wins! Then he curses himself. Had he ventured the 64! But he still plays and fortune favors him. He wins steadily till he has 2,000 francs. Finally he determines to make a grand stroke. He shoves his whole amount upon the table blindly, the wheel turns—he has lost! He is without a sou, his watch and everything pawnable has gone long, before, and he has exhausted the patience of those whose acquaintance he has made, and how is he to get away from the accursed place?

He did get away somehow, for he was not there the next morning. Probably he tested the walking as far as Nice, and managed to get enough money from some one to get away. It made no difference to Madame Blanc, however. The saints sent her other fools to take his place, and the ball is kept rolling all the time to her profit.

Then there is always the man with elaborate calculation of chances who plays by a system he has devised. He has a card in his hand and he pricks the run of the balls, and then plays on the theory that if red has won so many times,by the law of chances black should win so many times. And he stakes his money upon these calculations, and occasionally wins, just enough to keep him infatuated and certain that when his calculations are perfected he can break the bank. He is in fairly good condition now, for he has only been playing a month, but in another month he will be pawning his watch, and will appear on the parade without an overcoat.

CONDENSED IDIOCY.

It is the most singular thing in life that men and women can't understand one simple proposition. Is it not possible for them to get it into their heads that Monsieur Blanc did not invest his 1,700,000 francs for nothing? Did he expend 20,000,000 of francs for improvements, and does he support the wonderful theater, the gorgeous rooms, and all the delights of Monte Carlo for the sake of affording facilities for playing a game at which any one but himself can win? To suppose that is to hold Monsieur Blanc to be a fool, which the vast fortune he left and which his wife is adding to with frightful rapidity shows to be quite the reverse of fact. Monsieur Blanc has a certainty, a dead certainty. Every time the ball rolls he wins. In fact he does not object to your knowing that he has 37 per cent. the advantage of you. It is the same with him that it is with the faro banks, and other gambling institutions everywhere. From the little den where faro is played, all the way up the gamut to the great establishment of Monte Carlo, the banker has a certainty and those who play pay. Reduce it to a simple game of chance in which it is a mere matter of luck,and the houses would shut up in a week.

But notwithstanding all this, men will gamble against certainties, and no men are more infatuated with it than the gamblers themselves. Every faro dealer has a system which he believes will win, and as a rule what they fleece from the public goes into the coffers of other establishments, women and wine eating it all in the end, for, despite their profits, they all die poor.

There were two fellows in Washington, some years ago, who ran a very respectable faro bank,if any such an establishment can be called respectable, which is to say they played a fair game, and a man could go to their rooms without having his pocket picked except by means of the game.

It was noticeable that no one ever saw but one of the proprietors there the same evening.

"Where is Thompson?"

"Thompson! This is his night off. The d—d fool has a system which he plays every night. He loses to-night his share of last night's winnings."

The next night Thompson was dealing, and if you asked where was Sutphen, the answer would be:

"Sutphen! Hum! The d—d fool has got a system, and he plays it every other night. He will lose to-night somewhere else his share of last night's winnings here."

They all have a system, and notwithstanding the fact, which they should know better than anybody, that nobody wins playing the game, they think they can play at other banks and win beyond a doubt.

The sharks transform themselves into minnows, and as they eat so are they eaten.

Monsieur Blanc never played at other banks, and Madam Blanc, his successor, is too much occupied with her devotions to do anything of the kind.

GAMBLING IN NICE.

In Nice there are a score or more of gambling hells of various degrees, and a great many clubs where gaming runs very high. At these places, however, roulette is not played, the game being bacarat, which is purely a game of chance; piquet,in which skill is a factor, and the great American game of poker, which is, as I have been informed, a combination of skill, chance, audacity and capital.

The expenses of these clubs are met by regular assessments upon the members, and no one is interested in the winnings except the players themselves. Some of them are legitimate and others are run by blacklegs.

The enormous number of strangers who visit Nice, all solely for pleasure, and who have each a certain amount of money to spend, keep these clubs full all the time, and the professional card sharps have always victims to pluck, which they do on the most approved principles. There are American, English and French sharpers here in abundance. They have their runners living in the best hotels in the guise of gentlemen, whose business it is to make acquaintances and steer them into the clubs, where they are fleeced. They have a connection with pawn-shops and loan-offices, where money can be had either by pledge of personal property or drafts, if the party is responsible.

In short, the pathway downward is well greased, and there is no bother in taking the slide if one wishes to take it to

MARSEILLES.

Marseilles, one of the great sea-ports of France, is a City of 318,868 inhabitants, and is as beautiful as it is great. The situation is lovely, as is that of all the cities on the Mediteranean. The sea makes an excursion in and, forming a great land-locked bay, affording ample protection for the immense shipping always here, the horse-shoe shaped shore rising up from the sea, something like Naples, to the hills at the back. On the flat land near the sea and the steep hill-sides is the City, one of the busiest and most handsome in France.

The streets are very wide and invariably tree-lined. The buildings are costly and elegant, and the City has the appearance of prosperity and thrift.

There is but little left for the tourist to see in Marseilles, for you are not worried with churches, and what there is of castles are really of interest in and of themselves, and more so from the fact that the approach to any of them is a delight even were there nothing to be seen at the end of the excursion. The surroundings of the City are wonderfully beautiful.

A NOTED CHURCH.

The is the church of Notre Dame de La Garde, situated upon a summit of a rock overlooking the harbor, the church popular with those who go down to the sea, which comprise, directly and indirectly, almost all the population of Marseilles. Before a vessel sails, no matter what her object, the Captain and crew go to this church to secure the protection of the Virgin, and sailors' wives and children go there to say prayers for the safe return of their loved ones. The walls are hung with votive offerings of those who follow the sea, either propitiatory or in thanksgiving, and the church has a reputation for miracles. One corner is devoted to cast-off crutches, the gifts of cripples who claim to have been restored to the use of their limbs through the intercession of the priests who minister at its altar, or by extra acts of devotion here performed, and the ceilings are hung with all sorts of curiosities contributed by returning sailors from far-off lands, who never forget it. It is the last thing they see when they sail out of the harbor, and the first when they enter it. It is a land-mark, and can be seen from many miles at sea.

When you have done this church you have done them all, for there is nothing else worth seeing in this line, for which, after a year of churches, you are profoundly thankful, also there are no picture galleries to torment, and it is with great pleasure that you promenade the busy business thoroughfares, or the splendid streets devoted to residences, or stroll along the wonderful docks which are the pride of the City.

ON THE DOCKS.

As busy as are the docks of Marseilles the methods of handling goods are of the most primitive kind. Everything is done by hand and brute strength. Here is a ship unloading a cargo of sugar. In New York the sacks containing it would be dumped out upon scales by steam derricks and weighed in a trice. Here the sacks are carried out one at a time, on the heads of men, three or four are piled up, a rope is passed around them and they are weighed by steelyards supported by a tripodical sort of an arrangement, each draft consuming more time than it should take to weigh a cargo. To weight a single barrel requires the united effort of nine men, and the handling of everything is quite as clumsy. It takes four men to lift a sack and place it upon the head of a fifth, who only carries it three steps till he deposits it.

The laborers are stout, sturdy men, and work faithfully enough, but everything they do is by brute strength. There are no mechanical appliances to help them out with their work, or in any way facilitate it.

To move timber, which is a heavy trade here, a gang of men carry the great sticks. However labor is very cheap at Marseilles and probably it is done at less cost than by machinery.

MONTE CRISTO.

Across the beautiful bay from the City, an hour or such a matter, is the famous Ile d'If, on which is the famous state prison which Dumas made famous by his immortal romance of Monte Cristo. Everybody knowns the foundation of the novel. Edmond Dantes, a young master of a vessel sailing from Marseilles, and betrothed to Mercedes, falls into a trap laid by a powerful lover of the girl, and is accused of conveying letters from the Emperor Napoleon, then confined at Elba, to his partisans at Marseilles. He is entirely innocent, but his accuser is powerful in the Government, and poor Dantes is torn from the arms of his love, and hurried to the Castle of D'If. Once there hope is gone, for the prison often opened its doors upon incoming prisoners, but seldom swung them upon departing ones. The young sailor was immured here for years, and had given up all hope of ever again seeing the outside world, when one day he was surprised to hear a scratching noise on the otherside of the wall of his dungeon. He answered it and found that it came from an old Abbe who had also been confined in the prison for years, and who was digging a hole through the wall, not knowing or caring what the result might be. A few days sufficed to widen the aperture so that they could converse, and the result was the Abbe, who was well-nigh gone with years, confided to Dantes the secret of the Isle of Monte-Christo, near Naples, where fabulous wealth was concealed.

The Abbe immediately expired and Dantes determined to make a bold stroke for liberty. The custom was to envelope dead bodies in a sack and throw them over the precipice into the sea at night. Dantes pulled the corpse of the dead Abbe into his cell through the opening, and enveloped himself in the sack,secreting a knife about his person. The two soldiers came at the proper hour, carried the supposed Abbe, but really the living Dantes, to the precipice and threw it over, The moment he struck the water Dantes liberated himself with his knife, and swam to a rock in the neighborhood,there are plenty of them, and escaped by a miracle.

It takes three large volumes to show how Dantes found the island of Monte-Christo, how he possessed himself of its wealth, and taking the title of the Count of Monte-Christo, returned to France and devoted his life to the hunting down of the three conspirators who had well-nigh been his ruin, ending of course, with his marrying Mercedes, after killing Dangler, who had forced his love, Mercedes, into a marriage with him.

As everywhere else, the people now in charge of the island and the disused prison, have made the most of the celebrity that Dumas' great work gave the place. They have selected two dungeons as the identical ones occupied by the Abbe and Dantes. They have dug a hole between them, and you are shown the cells and the opening as though the great novel was a historical fact instead of the revelation of the most wonderful romancer France has yet produced.

However, it might have happened; the island is simply a rock in the sea, its summit crowned with a prison as horrible as one could imagine. There are cells below cells. There are dungeons into which the rays of the blessed sun never penetrate. There are others through which all the light there ever is, is what may come through a narrow slit in the thick walls, and it is so situated that escape any other way than that suggested by Dumas would be impossible.

As it was used as a prison of State during the old regime, and by the Republic afterward, a great many tragedies have taken place within its walls, which still show mementoes. Mirabeau was confined here for a long time, a brother of the King of Poland was here for 20 years, till death relieved him, "detained," as the records say, "by request of the King." The brother was probably troublesome, and Kings were in the habit of obliging each other in this way. He was safe enough here.

The walls are covered with inscriptions of prisoners who had no other way of passing their time. A nobleman imprisoned here in 1848, sarcastically wrote on the wall, "Hotel of the Republic." Others abused and satirized the Kings who imprisoned them, in fact there is hardly a square inch that has not some inscription.

There is one large room, circular in form, in which the prisoners were permitted to assemble, though they were not permitted to converse. A singular discovery enabled them to evade this rule. A singular acoustic quality was discovered in the walls. By putting your face close to the wall and talking in a whisper the sound passes around the wall, and may be distinctly heard by any one who puts his ear thereto, no matter what part of the room he might be in, and so prisoners who wished to converse would talk to the wall,which, like a faithful servent, carried the message on its smooth surface to the listening ear 30 feet distant,and the watchful guard pacing up and down outside was none the wiser of what was said.

Priests, nobles, revolutionists, assassins, agitators, authors, poets and philosophers, have all tasted the terrors of imprisonment in this monument of by gone cruelty. Now it is entirely unused, the place being in the guardianship of a dozen invalid soldiers and an old woman with a handsome daughter, who make a living by exhibiting the place and retailing the lies that others have invented. They have cut the great story of Dumas down to a very fine point and they have photographs of the good old Abbe and of Dantes, and an engraving of the escape, all which you are urged to purchase. Whether you invest in illustrations of the fertile brain of Dumas or not, you must drink a bottle of very bad wine or beer, and you must likewise disburse a franc or two for services, This, however, is the best use the hoary old record of crime was ever put to.

BOULLIBASSE.

The power of literature is strikingly shown in Marseilles in one little thing. Many years ago Thackeray immortalized a fish dish known as "Boullibasse," in a poem which is as sweet and kindly and as full of tender humanity as anything the great master ever wrote, and that is saying a great deal, for no man ever wrote in the English language finer sentiment, genuine, not namby-pamby sentiment, than Thackeray.

It appears that "Boullibasse" was imported into Paris from Marseilles, where it is a favorite dish, but nobody ever thought anything of it till the appearance of Thackeray's beautiful little ballad.

It sprang into great fashion in Marseilles immediately, because every Englishman and American demanded boullibasse as soon as he got off the cars or steamboat, and consequently the restaurants all put out placards announcing boullibasse, the most enterprising adding "A la Thackeray." It is a great compliment to the dead poet and novelist, but I do not have any idea that it pleases him very much. He knows the vanity of reputation were he is.

The dish itself is about the vilest thing a man ever ate. It is composed of a half dozen kinds of fish stewed in a sauce, in which tomato and cayenne pepper are the principal ingredients, the fish being of those varieties that are principally head, tail and fins, very like steam tugs, which being all engine have no room for cargo. It requires great skill and patience to separate the flesh from the bones, and the amount of meat obtained is ridiculously disproportioned to the volume of bones, heads, tails and fins.

However every tourist calls for it, which is the excuse for putting up the price threefold. But every tourist eats it—just once—out of compliment to Thackeray, and then falls back upon dishes that have not been made famous in rhyme, and wishes that Thackeray's little coterie had fancied something else.

Marseilles is a paradise in Winter and a purgatory in Summer. It is probably the hottest place in the Summer months on the Mediterranean, and the most disagreeable.

Note.

This closes the second series of "Nasby in Exile." Next Summer the author proposes to visit Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and if so the BLADE will be the vehicle *via* which the record of his wanderings will reach the public. The two series make up the record of two years of constant travel. The impressions received upon the spot of the various countries visited have been faithfully set down, and it is hoped that they have not made entirely unprofitable reading for the half million of people who have perused them.

Early in the late Winter or early in the Spring will be commenced a series of sketches of Parisian life which the author trusts will be as acceptable to the public, as those which have preceded it.—D. R. L.

Our Story Teller.

Written for the Blade.

A LOVER'S QUARREL.

BY L. MAY HERBLING.

"Are you quite resolved on this, Lulu?"

"I am."

The question was asked in a tender, eager, almost entreating voice, very different from the clear, emphatic tone in which the reply was made. They sat alone together, those two interesting human beings with whom our story has to do, in the radiant light of a perfect June day. The one was tall and handsome, with deep, dark, melancholy eyes, in which just now a pathetic mixture of vanquished hope, and baffled expectation shone, the other fair and delicate, with a face whereon as yet there rested no single shadow.

The glow of the afternoon was about them, the still deeper glow of youth and health and vigorous life permeated their souls, but they neither perceived the one nor felt the other. After the question and answer with which our narrative opens, a silence fell between them like a dark plume dropped from a bird of evil omen. It was broken first by Lulu—Lulu whose bright, impetuous nature could no more brook solitude or quiet than it could brook aught else calculated to depress or restrain.

"I have made you sad," she said, "I am so sorry. We will talk no more of ourselves. Let us find some happier subject for conversation. I will not be naughty again, and you must not be unreasonable, and ask me to give up something which you know will afford me pleasure."

He did not answer her at once. He seemed to ponder on her words, and to experience some difficulty in comprehending them. Gradually, however, his proud, aristocratic features assumed an expression of fixed resolution. When at length he turned his face towards her, she knew instinctively that all trifling was at an end.

"Yes, you have made me sad," he began. "When one of two persons who profess to love each other supremely premeditatedly disregards an expressed wish of the other, the very foundation of the holy temple of affection they have erected is shaken, and the structure can never again be what it originally was. You are so young, Lulu," and the hard, metallic tone in which he had first spoken changed to one of ineffable tenderness and love, "so much a child, I could easily ascribe your opposition to my wish in this matter to thoughtlessness rather than a purpose to wound me, if you would not persist in it. I can not accept the decision you have given as ultimate without making one final appeal to you. Think again, my love, once more, and abandon your mad project. All will then be well, and we shall be quite happy."

He waited eagerly for her reply. She spoke without hesitation, but in an aggrieved, almost petulant manner. Her beautiful eyes were full of tears, and her whole frame trembled violently.

"Why do you frighten me so, Guy?" she inquired, turning half angrily, half penitently to him. "Why do you look and speak so strangely? I said we were to talk no more of ourselves, and it is unkind of you to disobey me. If I had disregarded your wishes in persisting in my flirtation with Mr. Fernleigh, you have equally disregarded mine by continuing to discuss in my presence a subject on which I had particularly requested you to be silent. I am very sorry to displease you, but I cannot sacrifice the happiness of another to gratify a mere whim of yours. You certainly cannot reasonably expect me to refuse to keep an appointment with a gentleman simply because you do not chance to admire him. I have promised to be Mr. Fernleigh's companion to-morrow night at the boating party he has arranged, and I shall keep the engagement."

Her lover rose as she finished speaking. He was very pale,but he made no further remonstrance. For a moment they stood looking at each other, then Lulu exclaimed indignantly: "You are very rude to leave me so abruptly. Mr. Clarence Fernleigh is never rude, and studies always to please me. He would never lecture me as you have done to-day."

She had been stung to madness by his silence and coolness, but she regretted her unjust words almost as soon as they were spoken. It was useless to deplore them, however,they could not be recalled, and Lulu Montague was too proud to ask forgiveness, even of one whom she loved.

"I am less fortunate than Mr. Clarence Fernleigh," Guy responded with withering irony. Then he bowed formally over Lulu's pretty hand, and then turned to quit the room. They had been engaged three months, but this was their first quarrel. It was Lulu who had been passionate and unjust in her accusations against her lover, and now it was Lulu who bravely extended the flag of truce. They must not part in anger, she reflected, even though their separation be but for an hour. Guy had reached the door of the drawing room when two soft arms were wound lovingly about his neck, and a sweet voice murmered in his ear. "Have you forgotten, dearest, that this is my birthday? We must love each other very much to-day. Don't leave me in bitterness and resentment. We were very happy this morning. May be not be so again? Let us forget this miserable afternoon, and all it has brought us."

He pressed her to his heart, and covered the beautiful, childish face with kisses.

"Now you are my own sweet Lulu," he whispered blissfully, leading her back to a sofa, and forgetting for the moment that the real source of his wretchedness—Lulu's promise to accompany Mr. Fernleigh to the boating party—was not removed, remembering only her tender words and affectionate caress. They sat together till the dressing bell warned them that the dinner hour was approaching, when Lulu ran away to make her toilet, and Guy sought his own apartment for the same purpose.

Miss Montague's maid was waiting for her, and inquired obsequiously what dress she would wear. "My pearl silk," Lulu replied after a moment's reflection. The maid seemed surprised at her choice, but brought the dress at once, and proceeded to array her in it. It was simple and girlish as were all her clothes, but very elegant. Perhaps, in truth, it was too elegant for a quiet dinner party; for—though it was her birthday as we have seen—Mr. and Mrs. Montague had invited only a few friends to dine with their daughter on the occasion. But Lulu was radiantly happy, and determined to look her best.

Her quarrel with her lover was the only cloud which had shadowed the fair June day. Otherwise it had been one of perfect brightness. That film of darkness had disappeared now, and her sky was clear again. Guy was no longer angry with her, and she quite forgot the unfortunate occurrence when she stood before her mirror ready to descend to the drawing room. Very fair and pure was the face the mirror reflected, framed as it was in masses of auburn hair, and—as she fastened her lover's gift of the morning, a necklace of rare pearls, about her graceful throat—Lulu felt a glow of pride in her own loveliness which sent a warm flush to her cheek, and made her more beautiful than before. "I never saw you look so lovely, Miss Montague," said the maid admiringly, and Lulu swept from the room well pleased.

In the corrider, she met her mother looking for her. The guests they were expecting had arrived, and were waiting to offer their congratulations to the queen of the evening. Lulu's elaborate toilet had resulted in her being a little late. "And so this is my little daughter who is 17 years old to-day," exclaimed Mrs. Montague, surveying the young girl with fond, proud eyes, and imprinting an affectionate kiss on her delicate brow. "How tall and stately you look, Lulu? Truly you are no longer a child."

"Do you like me, mamma? Is my toilet quite satisfactory?" She paused for the last critical examination, and looked smilingly up into her mother's face.

"You are most tastefully and becomingly dressed, I think" was that lady's verdict, "a little too elaborately, perhaps, but a girl may be pardoned some profuseness on her 17th birthday.

They proceeded directly to the drawing room, at the door of which Mr. Montague and Guy Haldaine met them. The former led Lulu forward to greet her guests with manifest pride and tenderness, while the latter carefully attended Mrs. Montague to a seat. Clarence Fernleigh was among the visitors, and very soon secured a position near Lulu, and engaged her in an animated conversation. Thus it chanced that when dinner was announced, he and not Guy became her escort to the dining-room.

The bearing of this man had nothing commanding in it, yet his mien was certainly distinguished, and he was very handsome after a rare and peculiar style. To a complexion, whose extreme delicacy a lady might have envied, he added a wonderful mustache on which he bestowed infinite care, clear, cold blue eyes, and a profusion of blonde hair, which fell in heavy waves about his high, aristocratic forehead. He spoke always in the slow, languid way peculiar to his class, and his manner had in it the listless indifference seldom found but among the English gentry. To-day, however, he was very animated. Not until the ladies had returned to the drawing room did he cease from clever witticism and brilliant sally. Then the expression of haughty indifference speedily overspread his face. He did not linger long over his wine, nor indeed did anyone, for Guy Haldaine was grave and thoughtful, and, though Mr. Montague did his best, the conversation flagged decidedly. When they were all together again, Lulu was asked to sing. Her voice had not only been most carefully cultivated, but was naturally extremely beautiful. She sang, therefore, exceedingly well. Guy led her to the piano,and asked for "Onlya Pansy Blossom" which she rendered simply and expressively. Then Mr. Fernleigh begged for "In the Gloaming" after which she sang as her own selection "By the Blue Sea." Thus the evening passed. Perhaps it was not an especially comfortable evening to any one, for Lulu had noted the shadow on Guy's face, and, knowing well why it rested there, soon lost her happy smile, while Mr. Fernleigh, finding no opportunity of being near Lulu again, became dejected enough.

But all things in this life have end and Miss Montague found herself alone at last, her guests having gone, and even her lover having said good night.

He had made no comment on the close of her birthday, for which she felt very grateful to him. She was very tired, she told herself, and needed rest. An hour later, she slept calmly, dreaming neither of Guy Haldaine nor Clarence Fernleigh, but fancing herself a happy child again, playing in the sunshine mid fair flowers and odorous breezes.

Had any one accused Guy Haldaine of jealousy, he would probably have been very indignant, nor was he capable of so base a sentiment. The disfavor with which he regarded Clarence Fernleigh amounted almost to personal dislike, yet it was founded on an acquaintance of several years with that gentleman, and a careful estimate of his character. He believed him to be weak, arrogant and vascillating—an unfit companion for a young, romantic girl like Lulu, whose natural vanity made her very susceptible to flattery. At Mr. Montague's request, Guy had been passing several weeks at the home of his betrothed. Very happy weeks they had been, darkened only by the occasional presence of Clarence Fernleigh. In what spirit Lulu received the remonstrance of her lover on this subject, the reader has already seen, nor was his anxiety quite legitimate, for the pure-hearted girl had nothing but a friendly regard for the handsome young gentleman, nor indeed for anyone but Guy himself. She had met Mr. Fernleigh first some time after her engagement. His perfect manners and the elegant repose he always displayed had pleased her, and she had been proud of the preference he so openly shewed for her society. This was all. Lately he had taken lodgings in the neighborhood of her father's residence, but their intercourse had been on quite the same footing. He called often, but she gave him no serious thought,until forced to do so by Guy's evident disapproval of their intimacy. Her lover's concern seemed to her distrust,and piqued her to angry resentment as we have seen. Mr. Montague did not object to Mr. Fernleigh, why should Guy presume to do so? Thus arguing, Lulu resolved to have her own way in this as in all things else, and hence had occurred the little quarrel which cast the first shadow of a stain on her engagement.

The boating party arranged by Mr. Fernleigh was fixed for 6 P. M. on the day following that on which our story opens. Lulu passed the morning in a long stroll with her lover, but both refrained instinctively from any allusion to the coming fete.

When at length they set out, Lulu under the especial care of Mr. Fernleigh, and Guy gallantly escorting a dark beauty belonging to the party,they looked a merry and happy group. Gliding gayly over the smooth surface of the clear lake, Lulu forgot her contest with her lover, and never had she looked brighter or more joyous. Ever and anon,she turned with some light jest to her companion, whose eyes followed her every motion with admiring interest. If Guy looked a little graver than was his wont no one noticed him. Brilliant conversation, rippling laughter and merry boating songs floated out over the water, and all were glad and happy and fearless of danger and disaster.

Suddenly there was a sharp cry, followed by a silence which seemed an eternity, but which really only extended over the space of a few seconds. It was broken by such exclamations as "What is it?" "What has fallen overboard?" "Oh!what can we do?" and in a moment the wildest confusion reigned through our little party.

The company occupied two boats. The one in which Lulu with Mr. Fernleigh and several others had embarked, being very light, and comparatively small, was somewhat in advance of that in which Guy sat. The occupants of the rear vessel, however, saw plainly the accident which occurred in the other. They heard a frightened cry, and saw the waters close over a white, scared face, about which clung heavy masses of fair, auburn hair; then all was still.

Guy Haldaine lost not a single moment. He had recognized Lulu's voice in the shriek of terror which had rung out so wildly on the air, and, springing into the lake, he swam desperately for the scene of the catastrophe. Ere he reached it, the loved face again rose to view, ghastly now, the eyes glaring horribly, as if already fixed in death, and the clasped hands thrown up in mute supplication. A cold agony seized him, and he proceeded with great difficulty.

Clarence Fernleigh, meanwhile, stood gazing down into the lake with an expression of unutterable fear and horror upon his set features. He had not made the slightest effort to save the fair, young girl who had fallen from his side into the pitiless waters.

A moment before the terrible event happened, she had removed her glove, and, drawing her delicate, white hand through the bright current, had laughed at the silvery ripples it made. Some sudden movement, some quick, unpremeditated start had caused her to lose her position, and to fall from her seat. He never knew how it happened. One moment she turned to him with a light sally upon her lips, the next her despairing cry fell on his ear. He stood quite dazed and stunned for a time, but made no effort to rescue her. He seemed as one transfixed with terror, and remained motionless until the white, beautiful face appeared for the second time above the water. Then he turned to those who stood near him, and cried with dry, livid lips: "Save her! In God's name, save her!" After this, he sank exhausted to a seat, covering his face with his hands, as if to shut out the vision of the young girl whom he had not even essayed to rescue from a watery grave. His help was no longer needed, however.

Guy had now reached the spot, and, as Lulu sank for the last time, raised her in his arms. Glad hands were outstretched to assist him, but he would resign his precious burden to no one, and was with great difficulty gotten into the boat. He laid his love down then, overcome by the exertion he had made, and hoarse, passionate sobs burst from his agonized soul. Very calm and beautiful looked the white face of Lulu Montague, but the repose on it seemed not of this world. They made what effort they could to bring some color to her pale cheeks, some warmth to her icy fingers, but in vain. Fortunately they had come but a little way on their intended excursion, and could therefore return the more speedily. As they neared her home the grief of the unhappy girl's companions became more passionate and overwhelming than it had at first been.

As for Guy, he seemed almost maddened by his wretchedness. He hung constantly over Lulu. He called on her to speak to him in tones of heart-rending anguish.

Alas! she neither heard the loved voice, nor noted the hot tears that fell fast upon her face. No tremor disturbed the white eyelids, resting in such quiet beauty over the sweet eyes. No flush mounted to the marble forehead, though the masses of fair hair, all wet and tangled now, were smoothed tenderly away, and burning kisses were pressed upon its snowy surface.

Once Clarence Fernleigh came, and, kneeling by the unconscious girl, folded her cold hands in his. He remained but for a moment, however. Then he rose, sighed heavily, and turned shuddering away. Guy's eyes followed him with an expression of unspeakable scorn and contempt. Perhaps the thoughts passing in the minds of these two young men were not so widely different after all. Guy experienced fierce resentment and intense loathing for one who had tacitly refused to peril his own life to save that of a lady for the time under his peculiar guardianship and protection. Clarence had a vague, uncomfortable idea of having behaved very unworthily, of having disgraced humanity in general, and himself in particular. More than once he asked himself whether or not he could have rescued Miss Montague had he tried. He had been much nearer her than Mr. Haldaine, and he might have reached her more quickly. But he was an indifferent swimmer, unfamiliar with the depth of the lake, and, in fact, unequal to the occasion.

He felt instinctively, however, that Guy regarded him as partially, if not wholly, responsible for the state in which his betrothed lay, and avoided meeting him again during the ride home. They landed at last, a sad and melancholy company. No trace of the gayety with which they had set out remained. Smiles had been exchanged for tears, light laughter for bitter weeping, the noisy mirth of life for the stillness which falls on those who stand in the supposed presence of death. Having dispatched a passenger for a physician, and another for the sad purpose of preparing Mr. and Mrs. Montague for the shock which awaited them, they bore Lulu back to her stately home, with no semblance of life about her and with every indication that she had passed to the great Unknown.

No one has ever been able to relate all that followed. It is only certain that two hours after, the doctor came out of the beautiful chamber in which the young girl lay, and—meeting Guy in the corridor—told him she would live. It is only certain that she came slowly back to consciousness, and that some days elapsed before she could hear the story of her accident.

At last, however, she sat on the sofa in the drawing room, very white still, and very happy, alone with her lover. She heard how bravely he had risked his own life to save hers, and her beautiful eyes were full of grateful tears.

"Dearest Guy," she whispered, laying her cheek against his hand, "I have had fearful retribution. Can you forgive me?"

He looked wonderingly at her. "What can my Lulu mean by retribution?" he asked, "and for what would she be forgiven?"

"For my angry words to you on my birthday," she replied. "What has passed would have been but a fitting punishment for them, had I alone been exposed to danger and suffering." All her pride was gone, now. The fair face was contorted for a moment by mental pain, and the sweet eyes raised to his with a world of entreaty in their depths. He folded the graceful girl in his arms, assuring her of his unchanged love in passionate words. He kissed the color back to her white cheeks, but the troubled look did not leave Lulu's face.

"I will never be naughty again," she murmured softly, "never again. But, oh, Guy, will it always be different because we quarreled? I think you said something like that on my birthday."

He smiled brightly, and answered with a tender caress. "Yes, dearest, it will always be different, henceforth we will avoid even the semblance of disagreement: thanks to this experience."

They did not speak of Clarence Fernleigh, and it was long ere Lulu saw him again. He never called after the accident, though he often sent flowers and fruits, and inquiries after her health. Something in these signs of his humility touched Lulu very deeply.

One day, a short time before their marriage was to take place, she and Guy were out riding, and passed Mr Fernleigh on the road. He scarcely raised his eyes to Lulu's, though she bowed pleasantly to him,and was soon lost to view.

"I cannot help detesting that fellow," Guy exclaimed, bitterly. "For any assistance he seemed likely to offer, you might now be lying at the bottom of the lake."

"Forgive him, dear," Lulu answered. "Think how he has suffered. You must not expect every gentleman to be willing to lay down his life for a naughty little girl; and, again, you must not suppose all men are as noble as my handsome Guy, for such is not the case, I assure you. No one else can equal him."

Mr. Haldaine made no reply except to smile at Lulu's praise of him, and the judicious little lady wisely said no more. She had conquered, however, and when the list of wedding guests were made out, Clarence Fernleigh's name was not omitted.

PIONEER LIFE.

Recollections of Early Days in the West.

BY DR. H. SCOTT, OF LANCASTER, O.

No. 33.

The old wheat-reaping times ought not to pass into oblivion. But now the reapers are nearly all garnered in their eternal homes, and soon there will be none left to tell about it. The world will have to pass through a great revolution; and centuries elapse, before wheat would again be cut with sickles. None but the oldest living men of to-day know anything of the use of the sickle. Up to about 1835, when reaping machines began to be introduced, all small grain was cut with sickles, with occasionally a cradle, and harvest, therefore, meant the reaping time. Every man and every boy in the country were practical reapears.

From a half a dozen to 50 men or more made a reaping. It was customary for the same men to go from one farm to another, until all the grain in the settlement was in shock. The price of a day's reaping was half a dollar, which was almost invariably paid in silver coin. The reapers were required to be in the field by sunrise. The men first met at the house, where a dram of whisky was taken, and a slice of bread and butter. At about 8 o'clock the breakfast horn was blown, and at 12 the dinner horn. At noon one hour was obtained for dinner and rest, and this rule was strictly adhered to. At about four o'clock the afternoon piece was brought into the field. This consisted of bread and butter, cold meat pies, and the like, together with sweet milk and clabber. Supper was eaten after the work was all done; generally after dark. There were boys to gather the sheaves into dozens, and some times one or two men to shock them; in other cases the reapers set up the shock, if they got through cutting in time. Many times the shocks were put up by moon light, 10 sheaves were put on end; and the other two were broken over and placed on top, and were called the capsheaves, or holders.

The reapers worked in a kind of stairway order, every successive man two cuts behind, thus forming one line of a triangle. The front man was styled the leader. The best reapers were generally selected for leaders. Two cuts, from right to left, made a land, or through. From two to four cuts made a grip; and two or three grips made a sheaf. The grips were dropped crossways. When the reapers cut through, they hung the sickles over the left shoulder, and each man bound his sheaves back to the starting place, where the buckets of fresh water and the bottle were in readiness. Some times wheat was sown among standing corn, and then a corn row was a through for one reaper. When it was fallow ground, the wheat was plowed in in narrow lands, just wide enough for two reapers, and these were called double lands.

It was a frequent practice to try to run men down, as it was called. If a man gave out, and could not keep up his land, it was called getting his hide on the fence. These drives were often made at the leader, especially if he were chosen by the owner of the field. It was always a high achievement when the leader's hide was sent to the fence. It was allowed for a man to bring a boy, who went ahead on his land and reapt till overtaken, and then moved forward again. This was named "gouging." These were the general features of the old-time reaping. Buckwheat and oats were often cut with the scythe and cradle. Meadows were exclusively mown with the scythe.

In times of much sickness, and heavy crops, or when from any cause hands were scarce, wheat was sometimes reapt on Sunday. It was decided to be right, rather than to allow it to fall into the ground. When I was about 12 years old, I went with my father one Sunday morning to reap for an old man. He was a strict seeder. When he saw us coming up through the yard, he was holding morning worship, with his family collected in the room. He shoved his spectacles up on his forehead and came out, and after reminding us that we were late, directed us how to find field, where the men were already at work, and then returned to his devotions. We had any amount of cold victuals for breakfast, dinner and supper, with the usual afternoon piece, such as boiled ham, boiled chicken, bread and butter, sweet milk and clabber, etc., etc., and whisky *ad libitum*, but nothing warm. It was right to save the wheat on Sunday, because that was the only day he could have the men; but sinful to cook warm meals for them. The old man spent the day following the reapers and finding fault about the straggling heads of wheat that had been missed.

The Quakers would not furnish whisky for the harvest hands, through conscientious scruples, as they alleged. But as a rule they would pay 12½ cents more on the day. This was respected, and they always got their wheat cut. But there was one exception in our settlement one Quaker stood out that half a dollar was the wages, and that at any rate the men were much better without whisky than with it. By a concerted arrangement the men and boys turned out one night, and by morning had his wheat in shock. He came out in the field and warned them away, but they paid no attention to him. On the following day he sent his son of 15 over to where the same men were reaping on another farm, with a stocking-leg full of half dollars to pay them. Some mischievous young men took the boy in hand, and compelled him to drink whisky till he was too drunk to stand, and then put him on his horse, at the same time securing the bag of money to the pommel of the saddle, and with a man on horseback by his side to hold him on, sent him home. It was the first whisky he had ever drunk, and he came near losing his life. The young men who had been guilty of the outrage became alarmed and fled from the neighborhood until the boy recovered.

There was another man in the settlement, who would furnish the whisky, but he was voted so contemptibly mean in other respects, that people refused to work for him at last. He would dock a man if he was a few minutes late, and if he found a few heads of wheat that had been missed, he scolded about it. And then he would follow the binders and pick up the sheaves to see if they were well bound, and frequently condemned them. And he was always hurrying the hands, and would start them for the field a few minutes before the hour was up, so that no time might be lost from work. If a man sat down at the end of the through while he took his water and whisky, he scolded.

He had about 10 acres of good wheat, and the men decided to make a night frolic of it, a practice which was common. Accordingly, at about an hour after dark, there were at least 60 men and boys at work in the field. He discovered them, and came out and set his dogs on them; but the dogs were sent howling away with rocks. He then went and brought his gun and fired two shots over the men's heads. The young chaps, thinking he would not take the risk of shooting low, and being a little excited with whisky, dropped their sickles and took after him. He fled, but was overtaken and captured. There was a log smoke house in the yard. In that they imprisoned him, securing the door with his log chain brought from the woodpile, and drove the wood key into the link so solidly that all the efforts of his family failed to remove it.

At something before daylight the wheat was all in shock, and the boys went down and released him. He was afterwards so mortified and angered when the men refused to take his money, that he sold his place, and his effects, and left the neighborhood.

Another similar instance occurred that did not end so pleasantly. This time the boys had an uglier customer to deal with. He found the reapers at work in his field after night, and failing to drive them away, by threats or otherwise, he brought out his gun and commenced to fire. He was known to be a very wicked man, and they were afraid of him, and fled in all directions. In getting over the staked and ridered fence at the back of the field a young man jumped in the dark, and lit on the stub of a dogwood sapling that had been burned off in a brush heap about four feet above the ground. It was pointed, and entered his body, inflicting a mortal wound from which he died within a few days. There was no legal remedy, but a great deal of feeling was aroused against the man, and he was given to understand that his residence in the neighborhood could be dispensed with to the general satisfaction of the neighbors, and in due time he emigrated farther West.

It sometimes happened that there were a good many sick about harvest time, and as the process of cutting grain was slow, it often happened that much of the wheat became what was called head ripe, before it could be harvested. But it was a principal with the early men not to allow any grain to be lost, where it was possible to save it. Therefore, Sundays and nights were used, often, in harvesting as a matter of necessity.

Fifty cents a day for reaping was the established price all through the West, while at the same time other labor did not command more than 25 to 37½ cents, payable in some kind of trade. The man that used the cradle usually received a dollar a day. Those who had wheat to cut always contrived by some means to [illegible] in time.

Humor.

THE ENGAGED YOUNG MAN.

BY R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

O, I am engaged to be married now,
And fondly dream of the happy day
When orange blossoms shall deck her brow,
She's fixed the date for the month of May;
And yet to myself I softly say,
As her holiday presents go ding-a-ling
On the jeweler's flashing crystal tray:
"I wish I had put it off till Spring!"

As a prince I am merry all allow;
I'm like a bird on the hawthorn spray,
Or a clam when the tide is high, I vow,
Or a child with his kites, toy at play.
Yet I have to think, as I coolly lay
My carriage down to hear Patti sing:
"Though my lady's an angel in every way,
I wish I had put it off till Spring!"

I dance and I romp and I wonder how
I should ever be happy or blithe or gay.
Did not Love with his sweets my heart endow—
(He endowed when she said she'd be mine for aye).
Yet when roses I get, or the bright coupe,
And down to the Charity Ball we wing,
I fancy of sense I have not a ray,
And wish I had put it off till Spring!

ENVOI.

Young man, I am neither old nor gray;
But I can inform you of just one thing:
You'll claim, if you get her December "Yes":
"I wish I had put it off till Spring!"
—*Puck.*

GALLIC GAYETY.

The Latest Jokes and Witticisms That Have Emanated From the French.

Translated for The Call.

SOMEWHAT MIXED.—The following notice adorned the gate of a cemetery in the outskirts of Chollet: "Here may be buried only the dead who live in the Commune."

A LUCKY FELLOW.—At the club: "Do you know that X—— has just won a great deal of money?" "Parbleu! What a lucky fellow he is! If he were to throw himself out of a sixth story window he would fall on his mother-in-law."

WHEN SHE COULD FIB.—Two little girls were playing together when one of them suddenly called out to her mother: "Mamma, Lili has been fibbing again. Tell her, mamma, that it's very bad for a little girl to fib—that she must wait till she grows up."

JUST SO.—Mlle. X—— was about to marry a hunchback, but a millionaire hunchback, from whom she received a splendid gift. This she showed to a female friend, saying it was from her future husband. "Indeed!" exclaimed the friend. "Well, the present is better than the future."

IN WHAT THEY DIFFERED.—During an examination in grammar the Professor said to the pupil: "Tell us what you know about the verbs." The latter, after a moment's hesitation: "Monsieur, the verbs are just the opposite of Kings." "How is that?" "Because they always agree with their subjects."

AN ARDENT LOVER.—Petit Chose met little Machin in the street during the recent cold spell. "Well, you are a nice one!" said the girl, with a pout. "I wrote to you to come and see me; you answered that you would fly to me with enthusiasm and—didn't come. Don't you love me any longer?" "How could you ask me such a question? I am freezing with a desire to kiss you!"

Two Beauties.

This is the fate of a fat beauty:

At twelve—Plump, fat and ruddy. Weight, 70 pounds.

At sixteen—Plumper, fatter, exuberant and a bursting bud. Weight, 120 pounds.

At twenty—A blossom bloomed, voluptuous, exuberant. Weight, 160 pounds.

At twenty-five—A full blown Juno. Massive, statuesque. Approaching heroic size. Imposing. Begins to find car seats too small. Wedges when she sits down. Very exuberant. Weight, 180 pounds.

At thirty—Matronly. Imposing still, but the finer contour of form swallowed up slightly in adipose. Magnificent but but barrel-like.

At thirty-five—Large. Too large. Complexion brick red. Double chin. Short of breath. Weight, 200 pounds.

At forty—Gone. Remains of a once magnificent woman. Vast remains. Imposing ruins. More double chin. Walk a waddle. Sad. Weight, 220 pounds.—*New York Graphic.*

This is the fate of a thin beauty:

At twelve—Sickly, pale and uninteresting. Weight, 40 pounds.

At sixteen—Delicate, slender, sprightly and graceful. Weight, 80 pounds.

At twenty—A study for a painter. Lithe, sinuous. Grecian in face and mold. Weight, 100 pounds.

At twenty-five—Queenly in form and motion, with a peachy complexion, small, delicate hands and wee little feet. Weight, 120 pounds.

At thirty—Beginning to fade; veins show on hands; check bones just indicated. Weight, 105.

At thirty-five—Eyes retreating; fine lines on forehead; cheeks concave; form wiry. Weight, 90.

At forty—Face hatchet shaped, nose and chin very sharp; two holes where the checks were; hands like claws; form all gone; a living skeleton. Weight, 70 pounds.

Moral—You buys your wedding ring and takes your choice.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Why a Messenger Boy Went on a Four-Hundred-Mile Errand.

Baltimore Sun.

A bright-faced, red-headed boy, 14 years old, dressed in the garb of a messenger lad, called at a pawn store Saturday, and threw a pawn-ticket on the show-case, and said: "Gimme that chain."

Mr. Lewyt looked at the ticket, which he at once recognized. "The man to whom this ticket belongs is in New York," he remarked to the boy.

"Well, that's just where I came from," said the boy. The little fellow said that on Saturday afternoon a call came to the Seventy-second street office, East Side, New York City, for a messenger boy. This lad was sent to a well-to-do gentleman's house in answer to the summons. The caller had pawned a valuable chain, an heirloom, during his visit to Baltimore a few days ago, when he was out of money. He wanted to wear the chain on Sunday, but could not get it in time, as no express could reach him on that day. The boy was to bring the pawn ticket here, pay the $25 advanced on the chain, also the interest, and get back as soon as he could. The gentleman was to pay his fare here and back, incidental expenses and give him besides six cents an hour extra pay.

The boy was back in New York Saturday night with the chain, 15 hours after he started.

The Pleasures of Sleigh Riding.

Philadelphia Call.

"I've got some good news," said a handsome Philadelphia girl to her companion, who was visiting her from out of Town.

"What is it?" she asked, breathlessly.

"Why, George and his friend, Mr. Smith, from New York—that delightful gentleman we met last evening, you know—have invited us to take a sleigh ride to-night."

"Am I to ride with Mr. Smith?"

"Yes."

"But he has only one arm."

"That doesn't make any difference. George says he's accustomed to horses, and can drive with one arm just as well as he can with two."

"It makes a great deal of difference," said the young lady from out of Town. "One cannot find any pleasure sleigh riding with a one-armed gentleman, unless"—and here her face lighted up hopefully—"she drives herself."

Weary of the Oft-Told Tale.

Detroit Free Press.

He had scarcely entered the car yesterday morning when he began:

"I think it's the coldest day for 25 years past. My thermometer showed—"

"Wait!" interrupted the man next to him, as he got up and rang the bell.

Then the other seven men in the car walked deliberately out and stepped off, and as the last one left the platform he turned and said:

"Now you can proceed!"

The Limekiln Club.

Detroit Free Press.

At 7:30 o'clock the triangle sounded, the Glee Club sang an ode entitled "Don't You Lick a Lamp Post," and Brother Gardner said:

"De y'ar 1883 am passed an' gone. Its cyclones, airthquakes, floods, fires, joys an' sorrows am no mo'. De y'ar 1884 has been bo'n, an' de chile am doin' as well as can be suspected under de sarcumstances. At de present time we all feel what poo', contemptible sinners we am an' we resolve to do better. A New Y'ar's resolushun am not wort de powder to blow it across de sidewalk, but at de same time if I kin h'ar of a single member of dis club who hasn't resolved to live a better life from dis time hencefo'th, I'll fine him $16,000. Let us now agitate de reg'lar programmy of business."

Brother Hamiltonian Smith arose to make an inquiry. He had often been asked if it was forbidden in the constitution or the by-laws of the Limekiln Club for a member to hold a position under the State or United States Government.

"I should reckon it wasn't!" replied the President as Smith sat down. "De members of dis club kin hold any sort o' posishun dey kin git, from sellin' red lemonade in de big circus tent to conductin' de Pension Buro at Washington. De only by-law on de subjeck am to forbid de club, as a club, from givin' bonds fur de honesty of any member holdin' a posishun whar' he kin do any stealin'."

The Way He Worked It.

Brooklyn Eagle.

An ingenious young man whose appearance in society was not attended with those advantages which a disdlay of the evidences of wealth affords, and who had been curting a New York girl for several weeks without making any visible progress, hit upon an expedient to aid the consummation of his hopes. Excusing himself at an unusually early hour one evening he rose to take his departure.

"Going so soon?" asked his fair enslaver, elated at the prospect of his leaving.

"Yes, I can't stay any longer. The fact of it is I have an engagement with my lawyer to-night to make some changes in my will."

"Clara!" shouted her mother, who overheard the explanation, "why are you so cruel to Mr. Smiley? you know you love him."

"Oh, mamma!" exclaimed the maiden, working up a blush, "how could you give me away so!" and with girlish abandon she fell against the waistcoat of Mr. Smiley, who, as he caught her in his arms, mentally observed:

"I guess I'll pass for a daisy."

Just a Word to Say.

Brooklyn Eagle.

At a recent lynching bee, out in Nevada, some of the mob were inclined to be a little more sympathetic toward the culprit than is usual on such occasions. One man went so far as to offer a bet of $100 to $90 that the affair would not come off after all.

But the majority were determined, though they gave way to the minority so far as to let the man speak for himself before they hoisted him.

"If you have anything to say, say it," was the laconic charge.

"I have very little to say, gentlemen," commenced the culprit, "in fact, I don't think there is much time to say anything in, but before I consign my soul to its last account I would like to call your attention to a little article of corn plaster which, I assure you, gentlemen, is the finest thing of the kind ever before presented upon the market. Corns, bunions, inverted nails—!"

But he was all alone, and when a cow came along an hour after and offered to cut the rope which still hung slack from his neck and the tree, the grateful man extended his corn plaster to his deliverer with a moist eye and told him to take one cake at half price.

Who They Were.

Somerville Journal.

Mrs. Slingchin put her head over the fence and thus addressed her neighbor, who was hanging out her week's washing:

"A family has moved into the empty house across the way, Mrs. Clothesline."

"Yes, I know."

"Did you notice their furniture?"

"Not particularly."

"Two loads, and I wouldn't give a dollar a load for it. Carpets! I wouldn't put 'em down in my kitchen. And the children! I won't allow mine to associate with 'em, you bet. And the mother! She looks as if she had never known a day's happiness. The father drinks, I suppose. Too bad that such people should come into this neighborhood. I wonder who they are?"

"I know them."

"Do you? Well, I declare. Who are they?"

"The mother is my sister, and the father is the Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School."

A painful pause ensues.

An Urgent Call.

Philadelphia Call.

A violent ring at the door, and the doctor poked his head out of an upper window and demanded, "What's wanted?"

"For pity's sake, make haste," came back the answer. "It's a case of death; I'm Mr. Simpson, and you are wanted at the house immediately."

The doctor closed the window, and in about 15 minutes later sauntered leisurely out of the front door and said:

"Ah, Simpson, your wife has another fainting spell, I suppose."

"No, no; worse than that. It's her little dog, her pet poodle. He's all rolled up with cramps."

"What! shouted the now alarmed physician, "her pet poodle sick? This is indeed serious. If she should die your wife wouldn't live a week."

And the two men dashed madly up the street.

The Red Sunsets Explained.

Though a little diffident, she is quite a philosopher, and as they sat together discussing the recent phenomenal sunsets, she suddenly declared:

"I think I know the cause of them."

"*You* do?" queried he.

"Yes."

"Then you know more than the Professors do."

"Well, I have my idea of it, anyway."

"What is it?"

"I hate to say it before you."

"Oh, come! out with it; don't be afraid of me!"

"Well—"

"Well—"

"Well, the sky blushes when she sees the sun going to bed!"

And exclaiming, "There, now; I've told you!" she hid behind a screen while he recovered.

A Natural Mistake.

At the Zoo, recently, a West Walnut street dude was observed lounging in front of a cage containing some very fine specimens of monkeys.

He was apparently enjoying the antics of the animals, when, suddenly, one of the largest stretched forth an arm, and seizing him by the shoulder, tore his coat sleeve badly.

The dude, uttering an imprecation, raised his cane to strike the animal, but the attendant interfered.

"Phat's the matther wid yez?" he said. "Would yez sthrike the loikes of a little fellow loike that?"

"Certainly I would," was the angry response. "Look! he has ruined my coat."

"Ah! poor little chap, he meant no harum. He must have taken yez for a long losht brother, and was lookin for a sthrawberry mark upon your arum."

Careful to Avoid Personalities.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

There were five in the game, which was poker. One was Col. Snorkins, who was a loser, and another was a one-eyed man, who was winner. The Colonel thought he saw why the other won. At length having looked at his hand, and it being his turn to bet, he said, "Gentlemen, this is a square game I know and I don't want to say anything personal, but I'm going to raise her just $100, and if I catch any man palming the cards I'll knock his other eye out."

Miscellany.

CAPTIVATING CREATURES.

Bonanza Flood's daughter will inherit $35,000,000.

Dear girls, look before you leap—look at the young man's account.

Of 520 freeholders worth from $10,000 to $20,000, in Washington, 120 are women.

Mme. Samary, of the Theater Francais, has declined an offer of 800,000 francs for a two years' professional tour in the United States.

One leap-year privilege which ladies will appreciate is that of going in, companies of two or more, to the opera or theater without male escort—and paying for their own tickets. It is so jolly, you know.

It is related of a Chicago young woman and a Chinese lady that on being introduced they looked at each other's feet and then both fainted dead away, the former from mortification, and the latter from fright.

"Yes," said Mrs. Kuidnunk, "we always buy our own Christmas presents. It is the best way, we think. We are sure to receive just what we want, and then we don't have to give presents to other people in payment for gifts we don't want and and don't know what to do with."

Miss Susan Fussell has established an orphans' home in Crawford County, Indiana. Eleven acres of ground were given her and a plain brick two-story house and requisite outbuildings. Miss Fussell buys at wholesale, dresses the children in colors becoming to each one instead of in uniforms. She gives them new milk and "cream like other folks." She makes a home of real comfort.

Miss Vera Manning, a niece of Cardinal Manning's, has entered the Convent at Rochampton, in England. At the expiration of three months' probation she will return to the world again for another three months, and then should she still desire a religious life she will take the veil. The young lady would be a decided acquisition to the Convent, as she comes into £2,000 a year under her father's will.

According to the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1884, the fair sex is relatively most largely represented in Portugal, which has 1,084 females to every 1,000 male inhabitants. Germany comes next with 1,029 women to every 1,000 men. In one of the smaller German States, Waldeck, the proportion in this respect even exceeds that of Portugal, namely, 1,098 women to every 1,000 men, while in the neighboring principality of Schaumburg-Lippe the men have the upper hand, there being about 995 women to every 1,000 men. The greatest surplusage of men is found in Greece, where to every 1,000 men there are only 996 women.

FASHION NOTES.

Fashionable fans have black, white or colored feathers on shell or amber sticks. Ostrich feathers and coque plumes are the favorite selection.

Natural wood sticks are in favor for canes and umbrellas, but they are finished at the top by a silver crutch colored to represent a buck-horn handle.

Curious serpent rings are worn by gentlemen. They are three or four slender coils of gold with diamond eyes, and the head is otherwise jewelled.

Pressed leather with colored fruits and flowers and applied silver ornaments is used for letter-cases, portfolios, memorandum books and card cases. Soft buckskin is preferred for purses in which to carry coins.

Persian shawls with an elaborate silk design on a novel ground, are cut up into visites, and their fine coloring produces an effective wrap for the carriage and for evening wear. Chenille of all the colors in the pattern makes an appropriate trimming of fringe.

A Swiss girdle of velved pointed above and below, behind and in front, is worn with a pointed yoke and pointed cuffs to match, on light cashmere and Surah dresses. Young girls wear a full gathered skirt with such a dress, and put bands of the velvet straight around the skirt.

Ottoman silks of changeable hue, and brocaded like embroidery with threads of silver or gold, are fashionable for the bodice and train of party dresses. The front of the waist and skirt is covered with Bretonne lace, laid on satin of deeper color than the Ottoman silk, which the wearer finds becoming.

Alligator-skin bonnets have not met with general success, but when trimmed with brown, green or garnet velvet, puffed very full across the brim, have an air of style about them and appeals to lovers of novelties.

The Fedora vest of soft satin is in great favor for velvet and cloth dresses. It is made of the same shade or in an opposite color and is most striking when in contrast to the dress itself. A stylish costume has an olive green coat and draperies with a puffed Fedora vest and plaited skirt of chamois brown satin. A similar dress for the house is of white cashmere with seal brown velvet vest and skirt, and gilt cordelieres as thick as ropes across the whole front.

Fur trimmings are fashionable this season, not only for street garments but for house dresses, for matinees, for tea-gowns, for *robes de chambre*, and for evening toilets of satin or velvet.

Josephine styles in loose coils on top of the head are the latest accepted fashion for hair dressing. The front hair is in large thick rings heaped together and the sides of the face are uncovered except by the locks which grow near the ear. If the front has a parting it is made slightly toward the right side, and for ornament a rosette of the narrowest ribbon velvet is worn at the left side of the high coil. Short curls, called "hair-pin curls," are fastened in the back below the coil.

The only polonaises that are popular this winter are shaped like redingotes and slightly draped. Those made of cloth or velvet fall open straight below the waist in front, are smooth over the hips, and have full breadths shirred, side pleated, or double pleated in the middle of the back. The only trimming required is a band straight down each front, around the neck, on the sleeves, and as a heading for the fulness of the back breadths.

MERRY MIDGETS.

Bertha—to her mother, who is reading the Bible—"Mamma, is God a Quaker? He says thee and thou."

Mother—"Now, Nellie, tell me who this gentleman is." Nellie—"That ain't no gentleman—that's pa."

"Say, sis, does Sandy Claws fetch the snow?" "Guess he does, Johnny!" "No, he don't neither!" "Why don't he?" "Because he always fetches the rein-deer."

As the stern parent stood with a whip in his hand, he remarked: "I'll teach you, Henry, to tell me lies." "Never mind, pa," said young hopeful; "I understand it now."

Little Jenny belonged to a fashionable set. "Here, Jenny," said her father, "here's a new doll." "Oh, father, that's no good; take it away. They haven't worn those things for a month."

"Mamma," asked a five-year-old as he turned from church on Sunday morning, "was Paul a doctor?" "No, my son," she replied, "Why do you ask?" "'Cause the minister said he told a man to take a little wine for his stomach's ache, and that's what pa says his doctor tells him to take whisky for."

"I know," said a little Chicago girl to her elder sister's young man, at the supper-table, "that you will join our society for the protection of little birds, because mamma says you are very fond of larks." The youth promptly handed over a five-dollar note as an initiation fee, and thinks in due time he will be a full-fleged ornithological humanitarian.

Little five-year-old Annie who was suffering from a bad cold, went to pay a visit to auntie. During the day she recited her various successes at school, and ended by declaring that she could read a good deal better than Sabrina, who was eight years old. "Well," questioned auntie, "wouldn't it sound better if some one else said it?" "Yes," answered Annie with a sober countenance, "I think it would; I have such a bad cold I can't say it very well."

In playing a game of seven-up with a young lady from St. Paul, a wicked Bismarcker told her that every time she held the jack of trumps it was a sure sign that her lover was thinking of her. Then the impenitent fiend watched her face at each deal, and every time she blushed and looked pleased led out and caught her jack.—*Bismarck Tribune.*

An ice thing—A skate. Off the coast—The sledless boy. The skate's trap—A hole in the ice. Snow-bound—The ash heap in the back yard. A well directed snowball will make even a dominie dance. "Men may find pleasure in curling on the ice, but I perfer to do mine at home," remarked a society lady as she twisted her hair in papers.—*New York Morning Journal.*

Cleveland, Ohio.

The *Daily Anzeiger* says: "Chief Superintendent of Police, J. W. Schmitt, of this City, who has been in the service a quarter of a century, endorses St. Jacobs Oil as a pain-banisher. It cured him of rheumatism."

FOREIGN FRIENDS.

Parisians are eating mushrooms baked in bread crumbs.

An International Gas Exhibition will open at Middleburg, Holland, on July 9, for 14 days.

So many hunting permits have never been issued in Germany as during this year. The increase since the war has been remarkable.

It is expected that on the 9th of January at least 60,000 Italians from the provinces will enter Rome as pilgrims to the tomb of Victor Emmanuel.

A well known English character who vended brandy balls and looked so much like Beaconsfield as to be everywhere known as "Dizzy," died recently at Brighton.

Sir George Macpherson Grant gets $18,500 a year for the use of his hunting-ground in the Scottish Highlands, which extends over 60,000 acres, and abounds in deer, grouse and other game.

The scenery in "Herodiade," the new Italian opera, just produced in Paris, is made entirely of paper, and cost only $1,000; whereas, if it had been painted, it could not have been mounted for less than $50,000.

According to a Russian statistician (whose name is, by the way, Narees Jarresduke Ofreschkoff) the people of the world, from the time of Noah till the days of Christopher Columbus, took from the earth gold and silver of the value of nearly $1,000,000,000.

The march of total abstinance in England has been interrupted for the moment by the farmers of Wittshire. They have clubbed together and presented a purse of $500 to the man who, a little while ago, proved that he could pitch more wheat with the aid of beer than his opponent who drank water.

Mr. Casatta, the eminent Neapolitan coral dealer (who gained the first prize at the London Fisheries Exhibition), estimates the value of the coral exported from Naples by sea last year at nearly $7,000,000. The previous year it somewhat exceeded this, It has been repeatedly dug up at Pompeii.

Over 2,700,000 persons paid to see the London Fisheries Exhibition, many of them paying half a crown to see the sight. A large sum was also derived from the counter space let to exhibitors, while some thousands were obtained from the dining-rooms and drinking-bars. Taking the gate money only at one shilling per head all over, and ignoring the other sources of income, it shows a total sum of £135,152.

A correspondent writing from Bruges, Belgium, says that he finds prices there almost as moderate as they were 30 years ago. He deals with the same butcher and baker, and the same postman delivers his letters. Bruges has an English colony of about 800. In the 16th century its population was about 200,000, now barely 46,000, and decreasing, although Belgium is the most populous place in Europe. A good house of 10 rooms can be had from $80 to $100, with rates and taxes of about $12.50.

LITTLE LINKS.

Among the postoffices in this country there are 31 Washingtons, 19 Shermans, 15 Sheridans, 13 Grants, and 30 Salems.

The Chicago *Tribune* counts up 125,000 human lives lost by earthquakes, tornados shipwrecks, fires, mine disasters, and other accidents, in 1881.

There are about 66,000 locomotive engines in the world, and 120,000 passenger and 500,000 freight cars. There are 200,000 miles of track, and the capital invested is $20,000,000,000.

Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, will follow the example of his predecessor and reside at a hotel in Boston during his term of office. He chooses the old-fashioned Tremont. Governor Butler has been at the Revere.

A New York rag-picker says there is no demand for scraps of sheet iron, though a few years ago quantities of it were manufactured into buttons. Old wire is worth nothing. Old boots and shoes used to be gathered, burned and crushed, and the powder sold to spice mills to adulterate spices with. Peddlers now seldom take old leather of any description.

In digging for the Cape Cod Canal, marsh mud has been found about 18 feet below the surface. The fact is strong comment on the drifting cape sands, which have neared the shoals of Plymouth Harbor, the bars of Chatham or Nantucket. The same diggings have brought to light, from beneath this sand, the still recognizable frame of an oak flume or race-way. By tradition and town record that same flume could only belong to the ancient tide-mill which Arcadiens built in 1750, in their exile by the sea. Further inland borings have brought to the surface the smooth, wave-worn stones, which show that through the gap between the Sandwich hills the sea once flowed.

FLAKES OF FASHION.

Bright gold is now considered the favorite color for evening wear.

A pretty watch chain consists of beads of lapis, separated with pearls.

Feather fans with light tortoise-shell sticks are used for theaters and operas.

Very brilliant is a large green fan covered with the feather of humming birds.

Chaudron, or reddish-brown copper, is a most popular color for evening dresses.

Sealskin mantles, long in front and short at the back, are edged with seal pompons.

Short plain skirts of sealskin are worn with polonaises of rich repped seal-brown silk.

Open-worked or embroidered red silk stockings often have silver or gold threads introduced.

Driving mantelets of velvet are ornamented with gold appliques, gold cord and gold beads.

Pompons, bows or loops of ribbon and tufts of ostrich feathers are now used to trim skirts and corsages.

Long heavy trains of rich dresses are sometimes embroidered or bordered with costly fur, but they are quite as handsome perfectly plain.

Odd bonnets of white velvet are bordered with seal fur and trimmed with white feathers, and bonnets of red velvets are trimmed with black.

An elegant evening wrap is of ruby velvet, embroidered in Indian palms with silver and steel beads and trimmed with gold passementerie and fringe.

An opera cloak, of white plush, is high on the shoulders, has the back covered with embroidery of colored beads, is lined with striped satin and trimmed with beaded fringe.

The Combination of Ingredients used in making BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. They are the best remedy in use for Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases.

CRINOLETS.

The tortoise-shell pin are becoming to fair hair.

The sweet-scented narcissus is the favorite for corsage bouquets in New Orleans.

The playbills of a new theater in Berlin display in large type the request that ladies in attendance will take off their bonnets.

At Nice evening dresses are trimmed with fringes of natural flowers—Parma violets for black or white, red azaleas for pink; same in hair, on the fan and on the shoe. No jewelry.

Many Washington ladies write themselves down as "Mrs. Secretary," "Mrs General," "Mrs. Commodore," etc., in their social programs, and the society reporters are criticised for following the fashion.

The newest color, according to a Brooklyn authority, is "the inside of a mule's ear by starlight." We think they've hit this time on a shade that a man can recognize when he sees it, enabling him, consequently, to successfully match worsteds of that color.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Mrs. Smiflins, who was disappointed in not getting a promised seal-skin sacque this Winter, encountered an article in a newspaper entitled, "Can a Brute Talk?" "Yes," said she, meditatively, "they can talk, and that's all it amounts to. When it comes to business they snivel and whine, and talk about hard times, and that is the end of it."—*Cin. Sat. Night.*

A London clergyman who does not believe in offering to a bride the "alternative of slavery or perjury," and who always omits that "wicked expression 'obey' from the marriage service," writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* about a wedding in a neighboring church, which was attended by an ominous incident. The bride being dumb when she should have uttered the dreadful word, the bridegroom bade the clergyman continue, "for," said he, shaking his fist, "We'll settle that 'ere among ourselves afterward."

IT IS WITH PLEASURE THAT I ADD MY TESTIMONY to the excellence of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. I have used it in my family for several years, and can truly say that I know of no medicine equal to it for checking and curing the frequent Coughs and Colds to which children are subject at all seasons of the year. I have also realized great benefit from it myself, and have recommended it to others, who almost invariably have learned to value it. I always prescribed it to the students under our care when necessary, and the teachers willingly add their testimony to mine in praise of this medicine.—*J. S. Edwards, Principal of Providence Conference Seminary, East Greenwood, R. I.*

RECENT LITERATURE.

ENGLISH LYRICS. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Pp 290.

This is an exceedingly dainty parchment covered, rough-edged book. It includes some of the best of the earlier poems in English. There are gems from Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Milton, Ben Jonson, Heywood, Herrick, etc. It has an index of poems and one of first lines, and in addition, copious notes. The taste shown in selecting, binding and printing is extremely good; gilt edge.

BITS OF PRECIOUS ORE. Published by A. D. F. Randolph, New York. 4 volumes, Pp 122.

These books are handsomely covered and small enough to slip into a vest pocket. They consist of poems and pious sayings. Those in the first volume are from Frederick W. Faber, the second from Jeremy Taylor, the third from George Herbert, and the fourth from Frederick Robinson.

ODES OF HORACE. In English verse. by H. Pierce, Adjutant 21st Infantry, United States Army. Published by J. B. Lippencott & Co., Philadelphia. Pp 246. $2.

The author has made a very felicitous translation into English verse of the celebrated Odes of Horace. Mr. Pierce some years ago made a very good translation of the Æneid. The book is plainly, but well gotten up, and reflects credit on the publisher. Copiously annotated.

THE CHARGE OF THE EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY AT CHANCELLORSVILLE. By Pennock Huey. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. Pp. 76.

This is a well-written, nicely-bound account of the charge of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry at Chancellorsville by the Colonel of the regiment at the time. It is a detailed and careful description of all the happenings to that particular regiment, on that eventful day, and is written to right a dispute which has been raging among military writers as to the part taken by the Eighth. It has a number of careful maps.

HISTORY OF DEMOCRACY. By Jonathan Norcross. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Pp. 227.

This is a history of both the idea and the party so termed in the United States. It commences with the idea among the Athenians and follows up the name to the present period. Mr. Norcross is somewhat known as a political writer, and has managed to make a readable political book.

POEMS. By Frederick Locker. Published by White, Stookes & Allen, New York. Pp. 244.

This is a pink little book, with the fashionable rough edges. It contains some very good poems, and would form a very nice gift-book.

THE UPLANDS OF GOD, and Other Poems. Published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York. Pp. 288, $1.25.

This is a handsomely bound, gilt-edge book of poems on religious subjects. They appear to be well selected, and altogether the book is a fair specimen of that class of literature. There are two indexes, one of the poems, the others of the first lines.

JOHN BULL AND HIS ISLAND. By Max O'Rell. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Paper, 50 cents.

This is a common-place looking yellow-bound book, but the exterior is more than redeemed by the interior. It bears on its cover the announcement that it is translated from the French under the author's supervision, but it does not seem possible that it was written by a Frenchman. It treats of social matters in England in a good-humored, yet biting way. Well worth perusal.

OLD FAMILIAR HYMNS. Published by A. D. F. Randolph, New York. Pp. 222. $1.25.

This is similar in character to "The Uplands of God," and is compiled by the same person. Binding a little different.

THE TEN THEOPHANIES. By Rev. William M. Baker. Published by A. D. F. Randolph, New York. Pp. 247, $1.50.

Another religious book. It is a very thoro work, as may be seen by the titles of some of the chapters of Christ, the Priest-King, the Friend, the Liberator, the Revealer, Christ upon Sinai, Christ the Providence of God, Christ and the World-Power, etc. It is succinct, logical, and pleasing in style.

AUNT CHARLOTTE'S STORIES OF AMERICAN HISTORY. By Charlotte M. Yonge and H. H. Weld. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Pp. 442.

This book is both instructive and very pleasant reading. The plan is substantially to take a few of the most striking incidents of the romantic history of the Western Hemisphere, and re-tell them for the benefit of Young America. The style is pleasant and the book is readable. The binding and printing are very good.

BRANGONAR—A Tragedy. By George H. Calvert. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

A vivid portrayal of the wonderful career of Napoleon I. The poetic dramatist while clothing the achievements of his hero with a matchless glory, does not fear to haunt him with the specter of that fatal ambition which finally dethroned him and made for him the lonely grave in St. Helena. Too late the colossal "Brangonar" bewailing the loss of the confidence of his followers, says:

"Too much I've made
My strength the servant of my weaknesses;
Upon myself and for myself I've built;
And so, out of myself I have no stay;
Myself! Myself! naught but Myself!"

The book abounds in strong and expressive passages, but these are so frequently followed by weak ones as to render the work uneven. However, it has been well received by the poetry loving public. It is in a neat cloth binding, clear type, and of convenient size.

WRITING EXERCISES. For gaining speed in Phonography. By Elias Longley. Robt. Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. Price 15 cents.

This is a splendid aid to anybody studying short hand. It has lines and diagrams to teach the writing of word signs, with reference to their position on the lines.

THEORY OF MORALS. By Paul Janet. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Pp. 490. $2.50.

This book is translated from the latest Paris edition by Miss Mary Chapman under the supervision of Pres. Noah Porter, of Yale College. M. Janet's book is too well known to render any description of its contents necessary. Prof. Porter's high reputation is sufficient guarantee that the work of translation has been well done. The book itself is nicely printed and strongly bound.

ACTS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY APOSTLES. By Parker Pillsbury, Concord, N. H. Pp. 503.

This is one of the most interesting books on the subject which has been written for some time. The author was one of those whose deeds he chronicles, and he writes of them and their acts with a knowledge gained by much bitter experience. The style is simple and direct, and, therefore, so much the more powerful. It is copiously illustrated by pro-slavery articles and advertisements of the epoch before the war, each extract being commented on with a fiery zeal which strongly betrays the writers religious opinions. The printing is good and the binding very plain but strong.

WON AT WEST POINT. By Fash. Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. Pp. 297.

On reading the first chapter or two of this book the reader usually develops a mild suspicion of the author's sanity, but the style and matter improve as the tale progresses, and it turns out to be a pretty fair story. The hero is one of the bright youths educated under the Government's fostering care at West Point, and is as eccentric a creation as the rest of the characters of the book. Well printed and bound.

Probably True.

Mobile Register, Dem.

The blacks will vote as a body for the faction that is not so near free trade as the other faction.

SICK HEADACHE.

Among the chronic ailments hardest to bear and hardest to cure may be classed "*Sick Headache*," from which so many suffer periodical tortures. In our administration of Compound Oxygen we have been able to break the force and continuity of this disease in nearly every case, and where the Treatment has been continued for a sufficient time to made a radical cure. In a recent case which came under our treatment, we have the following report of prompt relief. It comes from a gentleman in Wind Ridge, Pa. He says:

"I had suffered for ten months with *a blind, nervous headacde, never being over two days without it.* I tried different kinds of teas said to be good for headache, but my head only got worse. I saw your Compound Oxygen recommended. * * * I commenced inhaling on Wednesday. On Sunday I had a very severe spell of nervous sick headache—got numb. I used the Compound Oxygen three weeks, and *have not had a sick headache since.* It has been nearly a month since I stopped using it. I feel very grateful to you for so good a medicine. * * * Also for another painful condition I feel that three weeks of your Treatment has cured me. *I have often had to take morphine. Not a pain any more.*"

Our "*Treatise on Compound Oxygen,*" containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be *sent free*. Address, DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Phila.

The Camp Fire.

SEASONABLE MEMORIES.

FIRST WEEK IN FEBRUARY.

Still "all quiet along the Potomac."

As we have said before, the earnest commanders in the West had no thought of waiting till the 22d of February,—the date fixed in the President's War Order No.,—to begin operations. If the reader will take the map and draw a line from Bowling Green to Columbus, Ky., and then extend it across the Miississippi into Missouri, he will have a pretty good idea of the first great Rebel line of defense. The question was where this should be pierced and broken. It was cut by three great rivers—the Cumberland, Tennessee and Mississippi, and it should be assailed along one of these, where the fleet could co-operate. The line of the Tennsssee was guarded by fortifications at Fort Henry, the Cumberland by Fort Donelson,—a still stronger work, and the Mississippi by very powerful works at Columbus. The forces and the fleet gathered at Cairo, under Gen. Grant and Commodore Foote could choose either of these points of attack, and the policy of those commanders during the Fall and Winter that they were getting ready had been to make the Rebels believe that Columbus was their objective.

But on Saturday night, February 1, the gunboats "St. Louis," "Cincinnati," "Carondelet," "Essex," "Tyler," and "Lexington," left Cairo, and ran up the Ohio to Paducah—the mouth of the Tennessee,—where they were joined by Gen. Grant with the gunboat "Conestoga," and fleet of transports, upon which he had some 15,000 men. On Monday, Feb 3, the flotilla steamed up the river, and on Tuesday evening anchored some eight miles below Fort Henry. This stronghold was situated near the line between the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, at a point where its guns commanded the stream for a distance of two miles. It mounted 20 guns—one a 10-inch Columbiad, and the others 32 and 34-pounders, and was garrisoned by about 5,000 men.

The plan of attack agreed upon between Gen. Grant and Com. Foote was that the latter should move up the river in front and attack the fort, while Gen. Grant conducted his men around to the rear, and prevented the garrison from escaping.

At 10 o'clock Thursday morning, February 6, the land army began its march toward the rear of the fort, and the gunboats steamed up in front. When they got within a mile of the fort the Rebels opened upon them with all the guns it mounted, but the boats moved steadily up until about 600 yards distant, when they opened a crushing fire. For an hour and a quarter the fight went on at these close quarters when, most of their guns being dismounted or silenced, the Rebels hauled down their flag. But before this was done a shot struck the flag-ship, the "Essex," in a boiler, and the escaping steam scalded—mostly fatally—29 officers and men.

When the results of the victory were counted up, it was found that the Rebel commander—Brig. Gen. Tighlman—had sent away the garrison in advance, retaining only sufficient to work the guns. He surrendered himself and 83 men, and had lost five killed and 10 wounded. He gave up also a great amount of stores. The overflowing streams had delayed Gen. Grant's column so that the retreating garrison had been able to make good its escape to Fort Donelson, which was only 12 miles distant. Besides those scalded, the gunboats lost two killed and nine wounded. Three gunboats were immediately sent up the river, where they destroyed a great railroad bridge and a number of gunboats and transports which the Rebels had in different stages of building. The army made ready to begin its march across the narrow peninsula to attack Fort Donelson, while the gunboats ran down to the Ohio in order to ascend the Cumberland and co-operate in the attack.

The victory caused the greatest rejoicing in the country, which had hungered so long for success.

FIRST WEEK IN FEBRUARY, 1863.

The new commander of the Army of the Potomac—Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker—was proceeding actively with its re-organization.

The Army of the Cumberland was lying at and around Murfreesboro.

The Army of the Tennessee was gathering at Milliken's Bend.

FIRST WEEK IN FEBRUARY, 1864.

All the grand armies were in Winter quarters, but the indefatigible Sherman determined to put in the time before the great campaigns would open in the Spring, in clearing the State of Mississippi of Rebels who detained a large force in that region to guard the Mississippi river. He particularly desired to destroy Forrest, the Rebel cavalryman, who was giving Memphis and the lines of communication a great deal of trouble.

Gen. Sherman went to Memphis and Vicksburg in January, organized a fine force of 7,000 effective cavalry, at the former place, which he put under command of Gen. Wm. Sooy Smith, and instructed that officer as to his plan of destroying Forrest.

At Vicksburg he put Gen. McPherson at the head of one column of two divisions, and Gen. Hurlbut at the head of another of like strength, with which he started February 3, for Meridian, Miss. Gen. Sooy Smith was instructed to start for the same place from Memphis, February 1. The report was circulated that the object of the expedition was Mobile.

The two infantry columns reached Meridian February 14, having driven the enemy before them, destroyed the great arsenal and important storehouses at that place, and broke up the railroads in all directions.

Sooy Smith was not so fortunate. He did not start out on the 1st, as ordered, but waited until the 11th. Then he was outgeneraled and finally defeated and driven back by Forrest, to the great disgust of Sherman, who after waiting at Meridian for him five days, at last returned to Vicksburg to hear of his misfortunes.

FIRST WEEK IN FEBRUARY, 1865.

Gen. Sherman scored his first triumph in his grand march through the Carolinas, when he successfully passed the line of the Salkehatchie Feb. 1, and his next came when his foragers captured the South Carolina Railroad, Feb. 7, and again cut the Confederacy in two, by breaking up all connection from Richmond south of Columbia. He had expected to have a pretty sharp fight to get possession of this important road, and arranged his forces with a view to this contingency, when he was pleasantly relieved by one of the "Bummers" riding up on a white horse, with a rope bridle and a blanket for a saddle, and shouting to Gen. Howard, commanding the Seventeenth Corps: "Hurry up, General, we've got the railroad." A small party of "Bummers" had actually fought and driven off the Rebel force guarding a vital point in the road.

CHRONOLOGY.

1862.

Feb 1, Bowling Green, Ky—One company of the 2d Indiana Cavalry.

Feb 2, Morgan County, Tenn—Organization not mentioned; obtained from Confederate sources.

Feb 6, Fort Henry, Tenn—U S gunboats "Essex," "Carondelet," "St Louis," "Cincinnati," "Conestoga," "Tyler" and "Lexington."

1863.

Feb 1, Fort McAllister, Genesis Point, Ga—U S Navy.

Feb 1, Franklin, Tenn—Troops not specified.

Feb 3, Mingo Swamp, Mo—12th Missouri Militia, commanded by Maj F W Reader.

Feb 3, Fort Donelson (or Cumberland Iron Works), Tenn—83d Illinois, 2d Illinois Artillery and a battalion of the 5th Iowa Cavalry.

Feb 4, Batesville, Ark—Brigade of Cavalry, commanded by Col Geo E Waring, jr.

Feb 5, Bear Creek, Johnson County Mo—40th Missouri Enrolled Militia.

Feb 7, Williamsburg, Va—5th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Feb 3-8, Independence, Mo—5th Missouri Militia Cavalry.

1864.

Feb 1-3, Bachelor Creek, Newport Barracks and Newbern, N C—132d New York, 9th Vermont, 17th Massachusetts and 2d North Carolina, 12th New York Cavalry and 3d New York Artillery.

Feb 1, Smithfield, Va—Detachments of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, 20th New York Cavalry, 99th New York and 21st Connecticut, and a detachment of seamen from the U S steamer "Minnesota," on the gunboat "Smith Briggs."

Feb 1, Waldron, Ark—2d Kansas Cavalry.

Feb 1, New Creek Valley, W Va—One company of infantry.

Feb 1-March 8, Expedition up the Yazoo, Miss—11th Illinois, 47th U S Colored Troops (8th Louisiana), 3d U S Colored Cavalry (1st Mississippi) and a portion of Rear Admiral Porter's fleet.

Feb 3, Lebanon, Ala—Detachment from the Army of the Cumberland.

Feb 3, Liverpool Hights, Miss—11th Illinois and 47th U S Colored Troops (8th Louisiana).

Feb 3, Patterson Creek, W Va—Troops not given.

Feb 3, Springfield, W Va—Cavalry commanded by Lieut Col Thompson.

Feb 3-March 5, Veatch's and A J Smith's Divisions, 16th Corps; Leggett's and Crocker's Divisions, 17th Corps, with 5th and 11th Illinois, 4th Iowa, 10th Missouri and Foster's Ohio Battalion of Cavalry.

Feb 4, Rolling Prairie, Mo—8th Missouri Militia Cavalry.

Feb 4, Hot Springs, Ark—3d Missouri Cavalry.

Feb 4, Champion Hills, Baker's Creek, Raymond and Bolton Depot, Miss—10th Missouri, 4th Iowa, 5th and 11th Illinois and Foster's Battalion Ohio Cavalry, and a portion of the 17th Corps—part of the expedition to Meridian, Miss; also designated Big Black River.

Feb 4, Moorefield, W Va—Portion of the troops of the Department of West Virginia, commanded by Col J A Mulligan, 23d Illinois.

Feb 5, Clinton and Jackson, Miss—Cavalry and a portion of the 17th Corps; expedition to Meridian.

Feb 5, Quallatown (or Deep Creek), N C—Detachment of the 14th Illinois Cavalry.

Feb 5, Cape Giradeau, Mo—2d Missouri Militia Cavalry.

Feb 5, Wyatt's, Miss—114th Illinois.

Feb 6, Bolivar, Tenn—Detachment of the 7th Indiana Cavalry.

Feb 6, Morton's Ford, Va—Reconnoissance by a part of the 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Feb 7, Barnett's Ford, Va—1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac.

Feb 7, Vidalia, La—6th U S Colored Heavy Artillery, 2d Mississippi, 64th U S Colored Troops, 7th Louisiana and 30th Missouri.

1865.

Feb 3-9, River's Bridge, Salkahatchie, S C—17th and 15th Corps, Army of the Tennessee; includes skirmishes at Hickory Hill, Owen Cross Roads, Lowtonville, Duck Creek and Whiphy Swamp.

Feb 5-7, Dabney's Mills (also known as Rowanty Creek and Vaughn Road), Hatcher's Run), Va—2d Cavalry Division, 2d and 5th Corps, and 1st Division, 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Feb 5, Dunn's Lake, Volusia County, Fla—Detachment of the 17th Connecticut.

The Joke on the Chaplain.

To the Editor of the Camp Fire:

It was just before the battle of Fredericksburg, under Gen. Burnside. The Sixth Army Corps was encamped near Strafford Court House. In the First New Jersey Brigade belonging to this Corps, there were men who were at the first Bull Run battle, who under Gen. Kearney were led to Manassas the Spring following, who fought at Gaines's Mills, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, and returning from the Peninsula were sent as a brigade under Gen. Taylor to Manassas against 30,000 men, were cut to pieces, surrounded and escaped under cover of darkness, as by the skin of their teeth, fought again under Gen. Slocum at Crampton Gap, dislodging the enemy from his well chosen position, driving all before them, then again under Gen. Torbert at Antietam.

Survivors of many battles and sharers of the same common experience of exposure and service, they were bound together by no common tie. But soldiers must play as well as fight, and for the want of other material they will play their jokes upon one another. The Chaplains came in for their share.

Belonging to one of the regiments of the above named Brigade was a jolly, good-natured, fun-loving talking Capt. W——. He was an efficient officer. Had been promoted to the position of Brigade Quartermaster, and was always on good terms with his Chaplain. Returning from Acquia Creek one evening, he thought of a capital joke he might play on the Chaplain of his old regiment. It was so easily executed—the circumstances were all propitious, and it would be so fruitful in fun, on their blank and weary marching days, that the thought must become a fact.

The Chaplain that day, among other offices of kindness in behalf of his comrades, had obtained and brought to camp, for a Captain in the Fourth regiment, a gallon demijohn of whisky. This demijohn, before being carried to its owner, must be placed in the Chaplain's tent without his knowledge; then the Captain, on the plea that the demijohn had been stolen, and that a gentleman dressed in black had been seen about dusk with such an article, in the vicinity of the staff officers' tent of such a regiment, would demand that said staff officers' tents should be searched, and, of course, the demijohn would be found, and the guilt located accordingly. The Chaplain would have the problem of its location to solve, and plenty of time to do it.

That no failure should defeat his plans, the Captain decided that he would execute the difficult task of the undertaking himself—then all would be easy and certain.

It was already dark. So, taking the demijohn, he walked up to the Chaplain's tent, and unobserved, raising the side-wall, quietly deposited the same under the foot of the Chaplain's improvised bunk, on which he was then reclining. Then entering the tent, the usual salutations were passed, when, handing the Chaplain a tract, the Captain very graciously remarked, "This tract was sent you by a lady from Elizabeth, N. J, (giving her name) with her compliments, and the request that you would give it a careful reading." The title of the tract was "The Demon in the Demijohn." Glancing at the title, the Chaplain responded, "Return my compliments, Captain, in your first letter; thank Mrs. B—— for her kindness, and assure her of my immediate and profound attention to 'The Demon in the Demijohn.'" The Captain seeing that all promised well so far, then took his leave, and called upon the Colonel and his staff, informing them of his plot, and requesting them to call at the Chaplain's tent simultaneously in 10 minutes and see the fun.

Maj. S—— was the officer of the day, and was with the Colonel when the Captain called and stated his scheme. By the army regulations the officer of the day is obliged to make search for lost or stolen articles if required. The Major saw the situation at once, and feeling particularly friendly towards the Chaplain or towards the demijohn, perhaps towards both, immediately on the Captain leaving the Colonel's tent, he said: "Colonel, that is a little severe on our Chaplain. He is entitled to some help in this crisis. You go and get that demijohn; we can make better use of that than can the Chaplain."

Five minutes after the Captain had left the tract with the Chaplain, the Colonel called and startled the Chaplain with the announcement: "Capt. W—— is playing a serious joke on you, Chaplain. He has placed a demijohn of whisky in your tent, has gone after the officer of the day to search your domain, and finding it here may cause you some embarrassment. I want it, if you have no objections." The Chaplain answered: "You must be mistaken, Colonel. Capt. W—— was here a few minutes since, and gave me this tract, from a lady in New Jersey, which I am reading. However, you are welcome to all the whisky there is on my premises." Raising a blanket spread over the foot of the Chaplain's bunk, the Colonel saw the demijohn, seized it and left the Chaplain dumb with amazement. Going to the rear of the tent, as he passed the Chaplain's corner, in an undertone he said, "Chaplain, mum is the word." "All right," said the Chaplain. He saw, and henceforth was "master of the situation."

To the assistant surgeon occupying quarters with him, he said: "Surgeon Cheek, don't you falter!" In three minutes Capt. W— came, then the Surgeon, then the Lieutenant-Colonel, and soon the Colonel, with his Adjutant and Maj. S——, the officer of the day, each receiving a cordial greeting from the Chaplain. The Captain led the conversation, in details of his mishaps and ill-luck during the day. Last of all, returning home at night, some choice whisky he had been keeping for specific occasions had been stolen, and the only clue he could obtain of its whereabouts was the remark made to him that a gentleman dressed in black was seen about dusk making his way with a package towards the staff officers' tents of the Third Regiment. The Chaplain was on his feet.

"Captain, I wear black. Do you intimate that I have stolen your whisky?"

"Why, Chaplain, you appear innocent; but—"

"No buts, Captain. Explain yourself if you please."

"I propose that the staff officers' tents shall be searched, and for this purpose I have requested the officer of the day to assume the responsibility of this duty," replied the Captain.

Apparently confused and excited on account of the implication, the Chaplain inquired with some vehemence:

"Who is the officer of the day?"

"Maj. S——," was the reply.

The Major was sitting on the foot of the Chaplain's bunk; the Captain sat directly opposite on the foot of the Surgeon's.

The Chaplain, passing one of the lighted candles to the Major, said, "Major, the sooner you attend to your duty, the better I shall be pleased."

The Major lifted the blanket, and with his light exposed the vacancy so recently occupied by the demijohn.

The Captain leaning forward, his countenance fell. The secreted treasure was gone. His confusion was apparent to all. The Surgeon, patting him on the shoulder, said, "Captain, sold! sold! I think." And such a roar as broke from the company is seldom heard. They saw the fun and enjoyed it. The Captain turned on the Surgeon, and charged him with having taken his property; then sought a private interview, that he might obtain a clue to the lost treasure. But no clue was given. As the company was leaving the Chaplain said, "Captain, that tract, 'The Demon in the Demijohn,' I find very interesting. May success attend your search of the staff officers' tents."

But the laugh was too significant, or the Captain's pluck too faint for further search. What became of the contents of the demijohn no one ever could tell. The next morning, without the Chaplain's knowledge, the demijohn filled with pure cold water, was sent to the Captain's quarters with the message, "The Chaplain's compliments and a special invitation that the Captain dine with him to-day."

The Chaplain, with the Assistant Surgeon, had arranged to visit the pickets, three miles distant, that day, and consequently had an early dinner. About 12 o'clock the Captain called at the door of the Chaplain's tent and inquired: "Chaplain, what time do you dine to-day?"

"We have already dined, as we make an early start for our pickets."

"How's that! I received an invitation to dine with you to-day."

"Sold! Sold! Captain," cried the Assistant Surgeon; and the Captain turned on his heel, and speedily took himself away.

The Captain never made allusion to his lost property after this.

Moral—Chaplains have their share of hazards in the army. G. R. DARROW.

"Shon Woo!" "Wass!"

To the Editor of the Camp Fire:

While the Camp Fire is burning, permit me to set my quart cup on the hot embers, and while the coffee is boiling tell the boys something about companies H and C that were the color companies of the 142d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Company H was from Connellsville and vicinity, and was made up largely of boys, from 14 to 21 years of age, who were as full of mischief as boys could well be.

Company C was from Somerset County, and its members were what is known as Somerset County Dutch, whole-souled, good-hearted boys—the very kind the boys in Company H were wont to tease.

As is always the case where companies from different sections are put together, the names of the boys sound odd and sometimes sound very funny. It was so between Companies H and C, and to make things more interesting for the boys in Company H, the Orderly Sergeant of Company C talked through his nose, and in calling the roll used the given name last.

I remember well how the roll started and ended, and at one time half of Company H could call the roll of company C as well as the Orderly could. And they never failed to do it when they were feeling a little good and wanted to have some sport.

The roll started with "Ansel, David," "Ansel, Michael;" along about the middle of the roll came "Moore, Peter," and wound up with "Woo, John," "Zufall, Aaron," "Zufall, Michael."

You may readily imagine how it would sound in camp to hear 15 or 20 boys drolling out through their nose a long string of odd-sounding names. This with other similar pastimes was kept up until the battle of Fredericksburg, where more than half of both companies were killed, wounded, or missing. The experience of that battle taught what was left of the boys more soldier sense than a three month's term at the lecture course would.

When we went into quarters after that battle Company C.'s roll was called by another Orderly and the boys in Company H. held their tongues.

But there was something happened before we left Winter quarters that was too good for Company H. to let drop, and which afterward became a by-word for the brigade. A Sergeant of Company C. was issuing some clothing to the men and had got through with all but one man. He had sent for him and getting impatient put his head out the tent door and yelled with all his might "Shon Woo." John, who was coming just behind the tent was nettled by the Sergeant's angry voice, and yelled out "Wass!" ("what") "Come and draws yer socks" replied the Sergeant in a subdued tone.

Company H took it up and sounded it for a while, then the boys in the other companies got hold of it and finally the whole brigade had it pat.

Any time afterward, up to the day that the boys laid off the blue, no matter whether in the tent, on the boat around the camp, posted on picket, or plodding through the mud on the weary march, ever and anon you would hear some one sing out, "Shon Woo," and promptly in a loud voice from one or more would come the answer, "Wass!" Then in a mild tone some one would say, "Come and draws yer socks."

A MEMBER OF THE 142D REGT.
Connellsville, Fayette Co., Pa.

Battle of Cold Harbor, Va.

To the Editor of the Camp Fire:

The reply to "Schoolboy" in the BLADE of December 20, 1883, and also a request of the editor in January 3, 1884, about the memorable battle of Cold Harbor moves me to write my remembrances. Before we marched for Cold Harbor we lay in front of the Rebels at a place between Pamunkey River and Cold Harbor. We had been fighting there on the 31st of May, and that night we pulled out from in front of the Rebels for Cold Harbor, our corps (6th) being in the front on the march; and we arrived at Cold Harbor June 1, and our company and other companies of our regiment (110th Ohio) were sent on the skirmish line and in the afternoon we advanced and drove in the Rebel pickets. I was the first of our Division to fire on the skirmish line that day. Towards evening the charge was made, the works in front of our Division were carried. The 18th corps charged where our company was skirmishing and so we bivouacked for the night.

The second day of June dawned upon both armies and orders were given for a general advance at 4 o'clock that afternoon, but at that hour a rain and thunder storm set in and so the orders were countermanded for 4 o'clock June 3. When the hour came the whole army rose and like a mighty wave rolled over the field and woods for the Rebels' works, but we could not carry them. So we were held to the place that we advanced to, and there we had to take the enemy's fire, while men were falling all around. You could hear the groans of the dying and the cries of the wounded. All that were in that fight will never forget that day. As to the order for us to make the second charge that day, I will say that if Meade did give the orders we never received them, for that day we changed brigade commanders right in the thickest of the fight, and then Col. Horn was put in command of our brigade. If he had received the orders we would have heard it, for the army never had a braver man than Col. Horn of the Sixth Maryland. I do not think that there was such an order given, for we had lost 10,000 men that morning, and Grant did not want to leave his whole army at Cold Harbor. So we lay watching each other, and at last Grant contracted his line and our regiment was left the last in the trenches to watch old Lee. When night came the whole army pulled out, and at last we followed and left Cold Harbor with her rivers of blood and little mounds to tell that some loved one sleeps in a soldier's grave, where the birds will sing their sweet songs over their graves until the resurrection, when the last soldier will come forth.

ADAM HORINE,
Co. H, 110th Regiment, O. V. I., Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

A Camp Fire.

To the Editor of the Camp Fire:

Bentley Post, No. 294, Department of Ohio, G. A. R., gave their first camp fire at their new hall, Mantua Station, Jan. 4. The exercises consisted of the following program:

Assembly—By the bugler.

Prayer—By Comrade Meigs.

Dedication of new hall to the G. A. R.

Address of Welcome—By Comrade F. A. Durthick.

Response—By Comrade T. D. McGillicuddy, of Akron, O.

Presentation to the Post of a portrait of Comrade Baldwin Bentley by his surviving brothers and sisters.

Installation of the officers of the Post—By the District Mustering Officer, Comrade McGillicuddy.

A supper was then served by the ladies of the Post, after which the time was passed in responding to toasts, short speeches, stories and songs.

Excellent music was furnished for the occasion by Prof. Frank Plumb. Visiting comrades were present from Norris Post, Chagrin Falls; Buckley Post, Akron; Earl Milikin Post, Windham & Pachen Post, Burton.

Bentley Post was organized March 21, 1883, with 26 members. It now has nearly 60, with one of the finest halls in Ohio outside of the Cities. The prosperous condition of the Post is due in a large degree to the energy and patriotism of the Past Commander, Comrade A. M. Erwin, who was re-elected for the present year.

A COMRADE.
Mantua Station, Jan. 5.

The Forces at Chicamauga.

To the Editor of the Camp Fire:

Please answer the following questions in your Camp Fire notes:

What was the number of Rosecrans' army at the battle of Chicamauga? What was his loss in killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing? How many men did Bragg have, and what was his loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners? ANDY JOHN.
Bloomville, O., Dec. 31.

The figures given by Gen. Cist, in his "History of the Army of the Cumberland," of those actually engaged are: Rosecrans, 56,000 effectives; Bragg, 70,000 effectives. Rosecrans' losses: killed, 1,687; wounded, 9,394; missing, 5,255; total, 16,336. Bragg never made a full report of his losses, but the aggregates from a portion of his forces foot up 2,673 killed, 16,274 wounded, and 2,003 missing, or a total of 20,950.—EDITOR OF THE CAMP FIRE.

LOKONI, ARK., October 26, 1882.—For the sake of the balance of mankind who may be suffering, I wish to give you my experience with one of your Georgia remedies. I have been afflicted with scrofula for more than twelve years—have had sores on me as large as a man's hand for that length of time, and last Summer was so bad off that I could not wear any clothing. Everybody, including myself, had given me up to die, and said I would be a dead man in three months. I had taken hundreds of bottles of all kinds of medicines, had spent hundreds of dollars with physicians, and had ruined my system with mercury and potash, when a friend told me of the wonderful cures made by Swift's Specific. I got it and began its use, and soon found it was just what I wanted. In a short time it cured me sound and well. Thousands of dollars could not buy from me what Swift's Specific has done for me. The County officials, and in fact everybody in the County will bear witness to what I have written, for I was a well known case.

Yours respectfully, R. L. HIGH.

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondent's Department."

J. M. S., Green, Pa.: Write to Harper Bros., New York City.

W. B., Allamont, Ill.: Write to Spencer F. Baird, Washington, D. C.

W. S., Burlington, Mich.: Address W. F. Powell, 412 South Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.

I. H. G., Waterloo, Ia.: The best way to dispose of your patent right is to advertise in the BLADE.

R., Defiance, O.: On what day was New Years in 1864? Sunday.

G. A. S., Oregon, Ill.: Where is the Sunday School Times published? Philadelphia, Pa.

Pulaski, Pulaski Co., Ky.: A couple of weeks ago we published a letter from the section of country you refer to, which contains the information you ask for.

A. F., Miller, Dak.: What is the cause of color blindness? It is generally hereditary, but has been traced to congestion, concussion of the brain, dyspepsia, etc.

L. O. L., Marion, Ind.: The average salary of public teachers in Oregon is $38.62 per month; in Nevada, $89.45. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Salem, Or., E. B. McElroy; for Nevada, C. S. Young, Carson City.

A. B. C., Emboss, Neb.: 1. Please describe "Gen. Grant's Travels Around the World." Where can the book be found? 3. Is there a publishing house in Toledo? 1. Cannot spare the space. 2. American News Company, New York. 3. Yes.

J. B., Summerfield, O.: 1. Who is now the head of the Mormon Church? 2. Give date of Edgar Allen Poe's birth and death. 1. John Taylor. 2. Born January, 1811, at Baltimore, and died at the same place October 7, 1849.

H. S., Elkin, Ind.: How many inhabitants is necessary to form a State? There is no particular number; but it is not usual to admit a State with less population than a Congressional District, at present fixed at 154,325.

C. S., Bloomington, Neb.: Please state the difference between an infidel and an atheist. If there is any difference, the infidel may be said to disbelieve in Christ, or the divine origin of Christianity, while the atheist denies the being of God.

S. H. W., York, Pa.: Who was Job's father? When we find out we will drop you a postal. A reporter has been sent out to hunt up Job's descendants. Of course this will take some time, and be attended with great expense; but this question must be settled.

P. C., Benton Harbor, Mich.: Who was the John Brown sometimes mentioned as being with Queen Victoria? A sturdy Scotchman, who accompanied her on every journey as a sort of body guard. She was much attached to him, and he would have willingly sacrificed his life to serve her.

C. O. S., Camden, Ind.: 1. What was the price paid for the first slave brought to Jamestown, in 1620? 2. Who is Governor of Arizona? 3. Who is President of the Union Pacific Railroad? 1. White women, sent over as wives for planters, sold for 120 to 150 pounds of tobacco, in money value about $50 and $120. The price of colored slaves is not given, but it probably ranged from $100 to $500. 2. Frederick Tritle. 3. Sidney Dillon.

L. M., Waukegan, Lake Co., Ill.: You would very much oblige me, and perhaps a great many more of your readers, by giving your advice what to do to get the money back of a pad manufacturing company, who are sending their pads out on trial, and agree to refund the money paid if the pads do not cure within 30 days, but refuse to fulfill their agreement.

The country is full of such swindlers; and the best way is to give them a wide berth. If the company have any property which can be got hold of (which is doubtful from your statement), you can recover your money by suit. If you can make out a clear case the parties can also be prosecuted and punished for obtaining money under false pretenses.

W. R., New York, Iowa: 1. Give President Arthur's Cabinet, and salary of each. 2. Also compensation of United States Senators and Representatives. 1. There has been no change in the Cabinet since the list was published in the BLADE. The salary is $8,000. 2. Salary, $5,000; mileage, 20 cents per mile of travel each way, at each annual session; allowance for stationery and newspapers, $125 per annum; outside "pickings," from 10 cents to $100,000 per annum.

W. D. R., McLouth, Kan.: 1. What is the exact area of Illinois. 2. Was Albert Sydney Johnston and Joseph E. Johnston, two rebel Generals of the late war, any relation? 3. What was the rebel Gen. Ewell's first name? 1. 56,000 square miles. 2. We think not. 3. Full name: Richard Stoddard Ewell.

E. F. A., Independence, Mo.: 1. Where can I obtain a verbatim account of the Chicago Republican Convention of 1880? 2. Is the authorized edition (by his wife) of the life and works of Gen. Garfield yet published? 3. Is Blaine's political work yet published? 1. We doubt if you can obtain a full verbatim report anywhere. 2. We have seen no notice of it. 3. No.

N. D. R., Homer, Mich.: Is it possible to photograph the eye of a dead person immediately after death and detect a picture of the last object which he or she looked at while alive, and has it ever been done? No.

Dot, Troy, Kan.: 1. What United States bonds can now be procured, and rate of interest paid? 2. Are these bonds taxable property? 3. Where can they be procured? 4. Are United States bonds not considered a sure investment? 1. Three per cent. registered bonds, which now sell in the New York Stock market at "100," or par; 4½ per cent. coupons, which are quoted at 114¼, and 4 per cent. coupons quoted at 123¾. The first named is known as the loan of July 12, 1882; the second the funded loan of 1891, and the last as the funded loan of 1907. 2. No. 3. All banks deal in them. 4. Yes.

Ethel, Minneapolis, Minn.: Tell me how to make peppermint lozenges, such as we buy at the confectioners. Take white sugar and boil it slowly till, by putting a stick into it and then into cold water, it will snap like glass. It has now arrived at what is called a full candy hight. Your peppermint (or whatever you wish to flavor it with) must be added when the above process is nearly completed. You can mould it into any size lozenges you may wish.

Sub., New Bethlehem, Pa.: 1. What is the hight of Vesuvius above the level of the sea, and what is the diameter of its crater? 2. What amount of coal is annually shipped out of the Monongahela River? 3. Who were the arbitrators when the Alabama claims were settled? 1. The ascent from the bay on the west side is by a gradual slope for about three miles to the base of the cone, where it attains a hight of 2,300 feet above the sea. The cone rises at an angle of 25° to 40° to an additional hight of 1,600 to 1,900 feet, varying greatly after eruptions. After that of 1845 its hight above the sea was 3,876 feet, and after that of 1868, 4,253 feet, the highest elevation ever reached up to that time. The top of the cone is truncated, the diameter being about 2,000 feet. 2. About 10,000,000 tons. 3. Charles Francis Adams, appointed by the United States; Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, England; Marcos Antonio d'Ararjo, Brazil; Jacob Staempfli, Switzerland; Count de Salerano, Italy.

G. E. H., Fletcher, O.: 1. Before the Postmaster General became a Cabinet officer, to what department did he belong to? 2. Do you pay any attention to questions asked on postal cards?

1. Postoffice Department. There are heads of Departments now who do not belong to the President's Cabinet. 2. Yes, but pen and ink should be used. We receive a great many cards that cannot be read.

Inquirer, Boundary, Ind.: 1. Does it take any longer for a dispatch to go 100, or 1,000 or 10,000 miles than it does 10 (on a direct wire)? If so, what is the rate of difference? 2. How long does it take for a message to go across the Atlantic Ocean? 3. What causes the buzzing sound of the telegraph or telephone wires? 4. Does the sound of a person talking really pass over the wire? 5. Why does the wire buzz or sing more at one time than another? 6. Does the talking on the wire effect the buzzing?

1. Electric force not only tends to propagate itself longitudinally, but laterally. The effect of lateral induction is to retard the time of delivery of a signal, and to prolong it so that although it is a momentary signal at starting, it becomes a prolonged signal at its destination. Wheatstone's calculation gives a velocity of 288,000 miles per second for electric discharge. If signals were propagated at this rate, the time elapsing between the sending and delivering of a current, even on a line extending over one-half the circumference of the globe, would be inappreciable. But in aerial lines of land telegraphs, even only a few hundred miles in length, there is evidence that electricity does not propagate itself at anything like that speed, and in submarine cables, the velocity scarcely reaches thousands of miles per second. The mere slowing of the message would not amount to much, provided the signals, when they reached their destination, were told out as they were sent. But they are not. Each signal at the receiving station takes a longer time to leave the line than it did to enter it. Hence, in a very long land-line, or in a cable, if the sender transmitted at the same rate as he does in short circuits, the signals would run into each other at the receiving station, and be undistinguishable. Time must be given to allow each signal to ooze out of the cable before another is sent. The effects of lateral induction on the transmission of telegraphic currents constitute what is called *inductive embarrassment*. According to Prof. Thomson, the maximum speed attainable on an aerial land-line of 2,000 nautical miles in length, and consisting of an iron wire one-quarter of an inch in diameter, would be 20 words per minute. The same authority has established that the retardation increases with the square of the length of the line. 2. You can make your own calculation for different distances. 3. Probably the electricity in the air. 4. The sound is certainly transmitted by means of the wire. 5. Because, we suppose, of the air being more or less charged with electricity at these particular times and places. 6. It is thought not.

J. G., Rosemond, Ill.: I see several items going the rounds of the papers about a new bridge being built at Niagara Falls, the only one of the kind in the world. Would you give a description of it, giving the principle on which it is built, and cost compared with other plans?

L. C. H., Clifton City, Mo.: Please describe the cantilever bridge at Niagara Falls. Also the meaning of cantilever. How far is it from the old bridge below the Falls?

Anticipating these questions, we clipped from the Toronto Mail the following excellent description of the bridge, published the day after the structure was tested. Webster defines cantilever (or cantalever) as a supporter of the roof-timber of a house; a projecting block or bracket for supporting a balcony; the upper member of a cornice, the eaves of a house, etc. "This double track railroad bridge was designed to connect the New York Central and Michigan Central and Canada Southern Railroads. It is located about 300 feet above the old railroad suspension bridge, spanning a chasm 870 feet wide between the bluffs and over 290 feet deep. As the foaming rapids at this point rendered it impossible to build piers in the river or erect temporary supports, it was necessary to design a structure which could be erected without such false work; to attain this end a bridge of the cantilever type was adopted which would be self-supporting during erection. The principle of the cantilever bridges may be illustrated by comparing them with a structure formed of two overhanging beams, projecting toward each other, with a third beam hung between them. Each of the overhanging beams is supported in the middle upon a pier, the weight of the shore end serving to counterbalance that of the end projecting over the river, together with its half of the additional weight of the intermediate beam which hangs between them. Of course all the beams, instead of solid pieces, are trusses of steel and iron, of such immense transverse strength that two piers only are required in the entire span of 895 feet. The structure consists of two immense steel towers, 132 feet 6⅛ inches high, resting on stone piers 39 feet high. Each of these towers supports a cantilever 395 feet 2 5-10 inches long. One end of each tower rests upon an abutment at the edge of the bluff, while the other extends out over the river. The shore ends of the cantilever are anchored to the abutment masonry or anchorage piers, and both river arms are connected by an intermediate span of 120 feet which is suspended from the extreme ends of the river arms. The total length of the bridge proper is 910 feet 4⅝ inches between the centers of the anchorage piers; the clear span between towers being 470 feet. The hight from the surface of the water to the base of the rail is 239 feet. The towers are braced steel structures, containing four columns each, which are made up of plates and angles rivetted together, braced with horizontal struts and the rods. The batter of the columns at right angles to the center line of the bridge is 1 in 8, and parallel to the center line 1 in 24. The trusses are two in number, 28 feet apart between centers; the various members being connected with steel pins 7¼ inches, 6¾ inches, and 5⅜ inches in diameter, turned accurately so as to fit the bored pin-holes within 1-64 of an inch. The depth of the cantilever trusses over the towers is 56 feet, and at the shore ends 21 feet, and at the river ends 26 feet. The lower cords and center posts are made of plates and angles, rivetted together and latticed, the intermediate posts being of 12 by 15 inch channels, latticed. The upper chords of the cantilevers are 8-inch eye bars, the shore arm having a compression member 18 inches deep, composed of plates and angles packed between the chord bars. The shore ends of the cantilevers are attached to short links, oscillating on pins anchored to the abutment masonry, which serve as anchorages, and also as rockers to allow for expansion and contraction of the shore arms produced by changes of temperature. Expansion joints are also provided for at the connection of the intermediate span with the river ends of the two cantilevers. The material used in the superstructure is steel and wrought iron. The floor beams are 4 feet deep, of wrought iron, rivetted between the vertical posts, and made of plates and angles. There are 4 lines of longitudinal stringers, resting on top of the floor beams; these stringers are plate girders 2¾ feet deep. The track consists of 9 by 9-inch ties of white oak, spaced 18 inches between centers, every other tie projecting to support a plank walk and hand-railing, making the width of the floor 32 feet. The guard timbers are 8 by 8 inches of white oak. The hand-railing consists of cast iron posts, 6 feet apart and 4 longitudinal lines of 1¼-inch gas piping. All the masonry is built of Queenstown limestone, in courses of 2 feet rise. The piers supporting the towers are 12 feet square under coping, and have a batter of one-half inch to the foot; each pair of piers is connected by a wall 3 feet 9 inches thick on top, and battering the same as the piers. These piers are on foundations made by excavating and blasting the rock on the banks of the river until a suitable bed was reached, consisting of layers of huge boulders. The pits were filled with beton Coignet to a depth of about 8 feet, thereby forming beton blocks of 20 by 45 feet under each pair of piers. The anchorage piers are 11 by 37½ feet under coping, with a batter of one-half inch to the foot. They rest on a platform consisting of 12 iron plate girders, 2¾ feet deep and 36 feet long; under these girders are 18 15-inch I-beams, through which the anchorage rods pass in such a manner as to distribute the pressure over the entire mass of masonry. Each anchorage pier contains 460 cubic yards of masonry, weighing 2,000,000 pounds. As the maximum uplifting force from the cantilevers under the most unfavorable position of the load is only 678,000 pounds, it will be seen that this upward force is amply counterbalanced. The first and only example of this construction yet actually completed was the ill-fated Tay bridge in Scotland; but its advantage in point of economy, the bridge being simply built out from each end until the chasm is spanned, is so great as to lead engineers to regard it with much favor, and the Tay bridge itself, with a clear span of 1,600 feet, is being rebuilt in the same manner. The Niagara bridge is the first completed on the cantilever principle on this continent, but another is in process of construction over the Frazer River on the Onderdonk section of the Canadian Pacific Railway."

Mr. P. N. Campbell, Whitefield, Graham Co., Kan., complains of unfair treatment by the Dentaphone Company, Cincinnati, and asks that deaf persons who have had dealings with the Company communicate with him.

Sub., Sweetwater, Ill.: 1. I notice that in some of our school geographies that one of the States in the German Empire is spelled El-sa-ss, while in others it is spelled Alsace. Which is right? 2. Who made the first attempt to go to the North Pole, when and with what success? 3. For what length of time does the President of France hold office?

1. Alsace-Lorraine. 2. Stephen Bennett, in 1603; no success. In 1606 Henry Hudson was sent out by the Muscovy Company to penetrate to the north pole, but he was stopped by the ice in latitude 81° 30′. In the expedition of Fotherby and Baffin up Davis' Strait, in 1614, the latter discovered a northern outlet to the bay called by his own name, which was denominated Smith's Sound. 3. Seven years.

H. C. F., Gladville, W. Va.: 1 What area does the City of London cover? What New York?

1. It is almost impossible to say what is the size of London, because there is no definite number of surrounding villages and parishes included within it. "London within the walls," the original City, comprises 370 acres; "London without the walls" comprises 230 acres; then there are the City of Westminster and the borough of Southwark, the "Tower Hamlets," comprising several places; and many other suburbs—so many that we can't spare the room to mention them all. But within the area of the "Metropolitan Police District," including several outlying Towns, there is a total area of 687 square miles. 2. On New York Island, proper, there are only 22 square miles, but this is a city surrounded by cities.

H. M. S., Agnes, Tex.: 1. Of whom was Pres. Lincoln's Cabinet composed at the time of his assassination? 2. Who were charged with participating in the assassination beside Booth and Mrs. Surratt? 3. Will you inform me where I can obtain some school merits for pupils?

1. The only change was one made necessary by the retirement of Mr. Fessenden, who resigned to take his seat in the Senate. Hugh McCulloch was appointed Secretary of the Treasury on the 6th of March. James Speed had been appointed Attorney General in 1864. Mr. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, resigned to take effect May 15, and James Harlan was appointed as his successor. The remainder of his Cabinet were: William H. Seward, Secretary of State; Simon Cameron, Secretary of War; Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy; and Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General. 2. David E. Harold, George Atzerott, Lewis Payne Powell, and Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, (who were hung July 7, 1865); and Michael O'Laughlin, Samuel A. Mudd, sentenced to hard labor for life upon the Dry Turtugas, and Edward Spangler—sentenced to hard labor for six years. 3. Ask your closest dealer in stationery.

Q. R., Peck's Run, W. Va.: 1. When, where and by whom was the first railroad built? 2. When, where and by whom was Wyoming Territory settled? 3. Where is Rainy Lake? 4. Who were the Fenians?

1. The origin of railways is traced to a contrivance for simplifying the transit of coal in the north of England, about 1602. The invention, in its early stages, owed nothing to men of education, but was the work of obscure mechanics. The invention of the locomotive, like that of railways, was the work of successive geniuses. In 1802 Richard Trevethick took out a patent for a steam carriage for the drawing of wagons on railways, a duty which it successfully executed on the Merthyr Tydvil Railroad in 1804. This was the first locomotive, but it was far from perfect. 2. The first settlements were made in 1867, but we cannot give the names of the pioneers. 3. On the border of Minnesota and British America. 4. Irishmen and those who sympathized with them in their efforts to drive the English from Ireland. The name is derived from an Irish militia or home guard organized in the third century, and commanded by Finn.

Old Fort, Fort Branch, Ind.: 1. What kind of preparation is used for re-cutting old or worn out files? 2. Is there a simple way of repairing looking glass plate, where the silver has been scratched or rubbed off?

1. There are numerous methods. Try the following: The files must be thoroughly cleansed in warm water, containing a small quantity of potash, to remove the grease and dirt; next they must be washed in warm water and dried by artificial heat. Next place one pint warm water in a wooden vessel, and put in as many files as the water will cover; then add two ounces of blue vitriol (suphate of copper) finely pulverized, and two ounces borax, well mixed, taking care to turn the files over, so that each may come in contact with the mixture. To the above mixture now add seven ounces sulphuric acid and one quarter ounce cider vinegar, which will cause the files to assume a red appearance at first, but they will in a short time resume their natural color; then remove, wash in cold water, and dry by artificial heat; when dry, sponge with olive oil, wrap in porous paper, and lay aside for use. 2. Clean the bare portion of the glass by rubbing it gently and carefully with fine cotton. With the point of your knife cut upon the back of another looking-glass around a portion of the silvering of the required form, but a little larger; upon it place a small drop of mercury, a drop the size of a pin's head will be sufficient for a surface equal to the size of the nail. The mercury spreads immediately, penetrates the amalgam to where it was cut off with the knife, and the required piece may now be lifted and removed to the place to be repaired. This is the most difficult part of the operation. Then press lightly the renewed portion with cotton; it hardens almost immediately, and the glass presents the same appearance as a new one.

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[NOTE—Subscribers wishing a change in their postoffice address must, in all cases, give their FORMER as well as their PRESENT address.]

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

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If D. L. Koons, of Granite Bend, will give his full address the papers will be sent him.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed Wm. McGowen.

Letter containing $1, no date, orders specimen copies for Thos. Jones, D. H. Burnett and others.

If J. I. Page, of Perry, will give his full address we will comply with his request.

Letter containing $1, dated at Westport, no County or State, signed Mrs. M. L. Norton.

Letter containing $1, postmarked Lebanon Ind., no order and no address or name.

Letter containing $2, no address, signed T. R. Points.

Letter containing 90c., dated at Kingsley, no County or State, to pay for paper for H. Roster signed Robert Kelly, P. M.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed David Tower.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed G. Drummond.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed T. Reynolds.

Letter containing 10c., no address, signed A. P. Higley.

Letter containing $1, no name or address.

Letter containing $1, signed R. E. Sherwood, no address.

Letter containing $2, signed A. I. Nichols, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Elmwood, no State and no name signed.

Letter containing $1, signed S. W. Paine, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Ellsworth, no County or State, signed L. S. Lewis.

Letter containing $1, dated at Canon City, no County or State, signed J. Blanchard.

Letter containing 90c, signed J. L. Wells, per H. S. Stone, P. M., no address.

Letter containing $1, postmarked St. Johns, Mich., no order or name.

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Letter containing $1, dated at Martinsville, Mo., no name attached.

Letter containing $1, dated at Prescott, Wis., no name attached.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed Jas. Rierson.

Letter containing $2, dated at Newell, no State, eight papers ordered for 3 months, signed M. Floyd.

Letter containing $1, dated at Earlington, no State, signed W. M. Johnson.

Letter containing $1, dated at Sylvan Grove, Kan., no name signed.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed J. S. Gray, box 277.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed Joshua Crapser.

Parties remitting money or express order SHOULD ALWAYS give their name and address. We often get money without either, and afterwards inquiries as to the receipt of the money. Our patrons will please bear this in mind, as we can do nothing without their NAME and ADDRESS IN FULL.

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Providence Journal.

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Venus is evening star throughout the month. Venus is superably beautiful in the western sky for nearly two hours after sunset. A charming aspect of Jupiter and Venus in their present phase is that they are above the horizon together during the whole month.

Saturn makes his transit now at half-past 9 o'clock and then sinks slowly to the west, followed by a retinue of the brightest stars that twinkle in the sky.

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Baltimore Herald.

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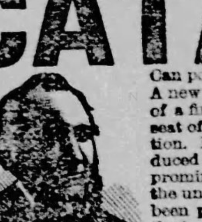

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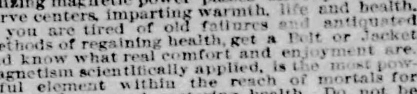

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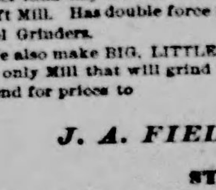

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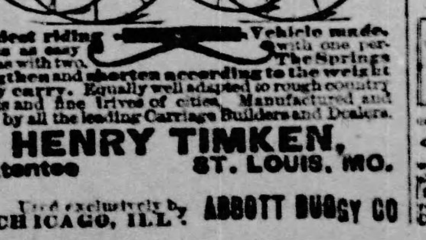

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50 New Chromos, no 2 alike, name on, 10c. 13 pk. $1. Prizes given. E. D. Gilbert, P. M., Higganum, Ct.

50 choice verse, bird, motto, landscape & seaview chromo cds, name on, 10c. Crown Ptg. Co. Northford, Ct.

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60 Lovely Cards, choice chromos, your name in pretty type, post-paid 10c. 25 fine gold edge cards 10c. Hidden name cards 12 for 20c. 300 other styles. Big pay to agents. Send 6c for terms and samples to canvass with. Holly Card Co., Meriden, Ct.

50 Beautiful Imported Chromo Cards with name in fancy type, 10c. This pack includes all the latest, best and most popular styles ever issued. 11 packs and this beautiful Seal Ring for $1. Get 10 of your friends to send with you and get your own pack and an Elegant Ring Free. Stamps taken. ROYAL CARD CO., NORTHFORD, CONN.

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CARDS & KNIFE FREE! 50 different designs Birds, Swiss Floral, Ivy Wreath, Gold Panel, Sentiment, Oval Embossed, Summer, Winter, Moonlight & Marine scenes, all in beautiful colors on superior enameled board, with your name in fancy type 10c. Handle is lined with this beautiful Pearl Knife for lady or gent $1.00. By getting 10 of your friends to send with you, you can obtain a lovely pack of cards FREE. CAXTON PRINTING Co. Wallingford, Conn.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, January 24, 1884.

☞ Entered at the Postoffice at Toledo as Second-Class Matter.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

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THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

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Circulation Last Week, 112,000.

Persons not subscribers, who receive this number of the Blade, are requested to examine it critically, and determine whether they can invest a dollar to better advantage than to subscribe for it. It is the largest and best family paper published. One dollar a year to everybody. Three months, 30 cents. Clubs of three months' trial subscribers, in clubs of not less than four, 25 cents each. Try the Blade and you will never try to get on without it. And by the way read the announcement of the combination of the Blade and the great steel engraving of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"—both for $2.

THE BEER INTERVIEWS.

We publish this week, as promised in our last, the second instalment of the interviews with the physicians of Toledo in relation to the evils of beer-drinking. Like the first instalment, it is a most stunning array of facts that must startle and convince every man who reads it. The sensation produced by the first instalment was enormous. Men who had come to look upon beer-drinking with complaisance as the mildest form of tippling, and therefore to be encouraged as a substitute for the more flagrant forms, looked aghast at the revelation that it was a deadlier blight than any other form of alcoholism. Even the physicians themselves were astonished at the universality of their brethren's opinions as to the harmfulness of the curse. They had looked for some dissent, as there is dissent among physicians on almost every physiological question, but none came. On the terrible destructiveness of beer the medical profession is a unit.

MR. LOCKE'S LETTERS.

Mr. D. R. Locke is now in the South, studying up the country, people and conditions to be found in Tennessee and Georgia, which will be the subject of his first letters. Though we are not able to fix the date now when these will begin, it will be quite soon. That they will be very interesting it is not necessary to assure the million readers who have followed with keen delight Mr. Locke's tour over the continent of Europe.

OUR PREMIUM ENGRAVING.

We mail a large number of engravings this week, and hope to bring up all orders received up to January 1. Ten days later we will mail another instalment. We regret the delay, but everybody will receive their engraving in due time, and will be amply rewarded for their patience. We regret the delay, but the demand has been greater than we anticipated. There is but one plate of this picture, and but 40 or 50 per day can be made from it.

ILLUSTRATED BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

After this week our supply of the *cloth* edition at $1.25 will be exhausted. Those who remit next week should send $1.50, for which they will receive a copy in Library Binding. And, by the way, the chances to get a copy at all is limited, as we have but 200 copies of that edition. Two weeks more will close out the stock. Those wishing a copy should order at once.

At this season of the year subscriptions come in much faster than we can enter them up. Subscribers need not therefore feel uneasy if their first paper does not reach them the same week they send their remittance. We are now receiving an average of 1,500 subscriptions per day, and are about one week behind. We note this fact, because some are apt to feel impatient if they do not receive prompt returns.

The Chicago people are growling because the saloon-keepers pack the Grand Juries, and prevent the indictment of saloon-keepers, for any offense. They usually have from six to eight of the keepers of the worst places in the City on the Grand Jury, and these, with those they can influence, is sufficient to give them everything their own way. The Chicago people are getting ripe for a crusade to Pulverize the Rum Power.

Young Nutt has been acquitted of the killing of the scoundrel who slandered his sister and murdered his father. No comment or "moral" is needed in this connection. Nutt did his plain, obvious duty, and the jury did its.

The reason that the Councilmen of Savannah give for not changing the City to standard time is, that "we do not want to make a move in the face of Providence."

Slocum is managing the Fitz John Porter bill so badly that he is running great danger of defeating it in the House, which it is sincerely hoped that he will.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The defeat of the Mexican reciprocity by a single vote in the Senate, was the main Congressional incident of the week. The treaty has been opposed on two entirely untenable grounds—that it will interfere with our sugar interest, and that it is in the interest of the railroad magnates. In truth, it is said, we did not import a pound of sugar from Mexico last year, and only about 70,000 pounds in 1882. Some advantage might accrue to the railroad men who have invested their capital in Mexican lines, but they deserve all reasonable encouragement for their enterprise and for their efforts to create and promote commerce between the two countries. They are the chief instrumentalities in opening up a new and extensive market for many of our products, and so should be aided, not only with freight rates, but with any other kind of patronage or gratuity that does not untowardly affect other interests or discriminate against other countries or sections. It is expected that the vote will be reconsidered this week, and the treaty ratified.

There are no measures of great importance upon the calendar of the Senate at present. Sen. Cullom's bill for the reorganization of the legislative power of Utah, some discussion of which has already taken place, will doubtless be reached early in the week, but the only question about it will be with regard to its reference.

Among the measures which may be reported from Committees during the week, the importance of which would probably secure their consideration by the Senate out of their order, are the bill introduced by Sen. Sherman, authorizing the issue of circulating notes to national banks proportioned in amount to the market value of the bonds; Sen. Edmund's Civil Rights bill and the Shipping bill. These measures have been under consideration respectively by the Finance, the Judiciary and the Commerce Committees during several of their recent meetings, and committee work upon them is supposed to be nearly concluded. If none of these matters are reached, or if they do not occupy all the week, the bill providing a form of Civil Government for Alaska, reported by Sen. Harrison from the Committee on Territories, will come up and will give rise to some discussion.

The House Committee on Commerce has been discussing the proposed measures of retaliation against the prohibition of American hog products by France and Germany. The sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Clardy, Long and Davis, appointed to consider this subject, reported favorably, with several amendments, the joint resolution of Mr. Townshend. The resolution authorizes the President in his discretion to prohibit the importation of goods reported by experts to be injurious when foreign countries prohibited the importation of American goods said to be deleterious to health. Messrs. Reagan, Dunn and Stewart expressed themselves as being opposed to any action in the absence of a communication on the subject from the Secretary of State. Mr. Dunn insisted that sufficient information was not at hand to properly consider the measure, and seemed to doubt the propriety of any action. He indicated that the fact might exist which would authorize the action that had been taken by foreign Governments, and in connection with this idea favored a Government inspection of meats. Mr. Reagan believed that the facts existed which would justify the passage of such a measure by Congress, but said that the correspondence between the three Governments, the United States, France and Germany, should be examined in order that intelligent action might be taken. Messrs. Long, Clardy, Davis, of Illinois, Turner, of Kentucky, and Peters favored immediate action.

The latest news from Egypt is to the effect that Khartoum is surrounded, which renders the position of the troops and Europeans there extremely critical. Their retreat is entirely cut off, the Arabs holding the Nile on both sides of the City. Gen. Gordon, who so successfully governed the Soudan a short time ago, has been sent by the English Government to take command at Khartoum, but the City may fall into El Mahdi's hands before he can reach them. Berber is also threatened by the barbarians. Even if the evacuation of Soudan is completed it will take several months and cost millions of dollars.

The situation of the Franco-Chinese question is unchanged, except that the Marquis Tseng publicly and privately repeats what the French refuse to believe, that China adheres to her ultimatum and will not declare war, but will defend Bac Ninh. Meanwhile M. Triem, the French Ambassador at Annam, telegraphs to Minister Ferry that he has been formally received by the young King, who sends the French Government assurance of his respect and devotion. M. Triem adds, "The power is held by one of the regents, who was formerly a leader of the revolution. He is disposed to follow our counsels."

There is high authority for saying that the French Government is disposed to do its utmost to reverse the recent vote in the Chamber against the importation of American pork. The Ministers who have examined into the subject are satisfied that the objections on the score of disease are practically groundless, and that other motives governed the action of Paul Bert and his supporters. MM. Ferry and Herison believe it will be practicable to reverse the vote within a reasonable time and have given assurances in the in the proper quarter of their friendly intentions.

Spain has had another ministerial crisis, and Senor Canovas del Castillo, a leading Conservative, was deputed by King Alfonso to form a new Ministry. Several of those chosen belonged to the Ministry in 1880. From present appearances a larger part of the Spanish people will stand by him in this assertion of his constitutional rights than will sustain the extreme liberals.

"The best and the cheapest." "Entertaining in its instruction and instructive in its entertainment." This is what everybody says of the Weekly Blade. It has now the largest circulation of any weekly paper in the United States, as it deserves to have. We want its usefulness doubled Send the names of your neighbors, and do them and us good.

THE KIND OF A BUSINESS IT IS.

The brewers and distillers and their lieutenants, the saloon-keepers, stand in opposition to every class that makes any pretension to goodness or even decency. Their business is opposed to everything in the way of good morals, or of good order.

It is the one business which has demoralization as its basis, which lives and thrives only upon vice. It kills out of a man every good impulse before that man is valuable to it, and the customer becomes valuable exactly in proportion as he becomes bad.

It is a business which is opposed by every clergyman in the country.

It is a business which every merchant and business man hates and detests.

It is a business which is the standing dread of every mother.

It is a business which is the constant fear of every father.

It is a business which is the horror of every wife.

It is a business which makes 90 per cent. of the business of the criminal courts.

It is a business which makes 90 per cent. of the pauperism for which the taxpayer has to pay.

It a business which keeps employed an army of policemen in the Cities.

It is the business which puts out the fire on the hearth and condemns wives and children to hunger, cold, and rags.

It is the business which fosters vice for profit, and educates in wickedness for gain.

Drunkenness comprises all other vices. It is the dictionary of vice, for it includes every vice. Drunkenness means peculation, theft, robbery, arson, forgery, murder—for it leads to all these crimes.

It is a business which is at the bottom of all the political corruption of the country, the tool that has always been used by unscrupulous politicians from Boss Tweed to the very last bargainer in politics.

It is the business that is used for everything that is bad and demoralizing, and which has never been associated in the anyway with any good object or cause.

It is a business which is the drag upon progress, the enemy of civilization, and the bar to improvement.

It is the business that is the right hand of the gambler, the pugilist, the prostitute, the thief and the vagrant.

It is the business that originated that peripatetic nuisance the tramp, and is the father and mother of everything in the way of vagrancy and small crime.

It is the business that is answerable for a vast majority of the peculations and embezzlements and frauds by men in positions of trusts.

It is the business that sweeps down every year thousands of young men transforming them from the decent to the disreputable.

It is the one business in favor of which the only thing that can be said is that inasmuch as man owns himself he has the right to commit suicide, moral, mental and physical.

It is a business based upon the lowest instincts in human nature, and the only one of which no one has ever spoken except apologetically.

It is a business which no one dares assert that it does no harm, the only dispute about which is as to the amount of harm it accomplishes.

And this business, this Pandora's box, insists that the law shall not touch it. This aggregation of crime insists that it shall go on unchecked, unrestrained and unregulated. And more than that, it assumes to make the laws, and insolently asserts to control the law-making power.

Based upon vast capital and with an army of voters all in its interest, and controlling a still greater army of votes by the agency of appetite, it has taken possession of States as it long has of Cities.

It is undermining our institutions and destroying the country. There is but one way to meet it. There is no use in temporizing or compromising with it. The issue is made up. We have either to submit to its dictation or kill it. If the people are wise they will kill it. No matter what it costs, the Rum Power must be destroyed. It has grown to too great proportions now, and it is time that it be killed.

Pulverize the Rum Power.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Despite all the croaking; despite the discouraging summing-up of the failures of the past year, and despite the black days on Wall street, the business outlook, if rightly considered, is encouraging. The new year has opened without any such a series of crashes as people had anticipated. In fact, there were less than the usual number of Midwinter catastrophies.

The "squeezes" in railroad matters were anticipated. The lessened agricultural output and the closing down of many important factories, prepared men's minds for tight times in the transportation business. These were appropriately ushered in by the flurry in the Northern Pacific, a road built at an enormous expense through a wild country, which it has to develop before it can have any profitable business.

Since then several roads have gone into the hands of receivers, but none of them without good reason. The principal one, and the type of all was the West Shore Railroad—built at great expense to parallel the New York Central, and divide its business. Naturally it should feel the stringency first, and it has. When the times were very bad for old established roads, new ones that depended on forcing a division of earnings must naturally have slim picking.

But this thing has to have an end sometime, and the end has come. People are finding that they gave away too much to their fears, and the natural reaction is a restoration of confidence. It is found that our farmers have an abundance of stuff to sell, and that there is money in handling it, and money is carrying it to market. The established railroads are now looking forward to a profitable business. It is even a brighter outlook for the manufacturers. The disturbed feeling that has lasted since midsummer, checked production and purchases. Now dealers everywhere find their shelves empty. A demand is going up everywhere for more goods, which the factories are continuously responding. Even the iron manufactories—which are always the last to be thawed out by any return of the sunshine of prosperity, are going into operation again in large numbers. With good seasonable weather we will have the opening of a most prosperous season.

It is reported that 3,000 women are daily attending a cooking school in Cleveland. What a paradise the Forest City will be by and by.

THE EFFECTS OF BEER.

We publish a second instalment of the interviews with the physicians of Toledo in regard to the evil effects of beer upon the human system. It is no less fearful presentation of the blighting nature of that curse than the first. Every one visited tells with the utmost willingness of the sure results that follow the indulgence in the iniquitous brewing which is becoming the nightmare of the country.

We have heard much of the evils of "malaria," of "sewer gas," of "ill-ventilation," and so on, and every householder and father of a family spends liberally of his means to remove or counteract these deadly influences upon himself and family. But the concurrent testimony of the physicians is that in beer—the much-beloved and bepraised beer—the beer that is the idol of a great nationality, the shibboleth of a party, and the fanaticism of an arrogant and domineering class there are found more seeds of disease, suffering and death, than in all these other much-dreaded noxious agents.

Every vat, every keg, every glass of it is filled full of pain, wretchedness and degradation, To the drinker it brings every form of wo that can assail his mind and body. It weakens, clogs up, and breaks down every vital organ and function, congests his liver, assails his kidneys with the frightful Bright's disease, stupefies his brain, loads down his lungs, makes his heart and the arteries through which it propels the thin and watery blood, clots and lines of soft, rotten fat, which are liable to burst at any time, and destroy his life. It stiffens his joints with rheumatism, chokes off his breath, starves his brain of needed nutriment, and around every step spreads pitfalls of death into which he may be tumbled by a slight cold, a day's hard work or exposure, or so small a hurt as a scratch upon the hand.

Doctors frequently disagree, but this seems to be one point upon which they all agree with an astonishing unanimity. Their only point of difference is as to the degree of damage done to the different organs. All say with one voice that the destruction is most noticeable at first in the injury to the kidneys and liver, and that the inevitable result is to so vitiate the drinker's vital strength that he topples into the grave from some cause or another before his 45th year. But each one has some special views as to where the main damage is done.

This is natural—rather inevitable in a science so comprehensive as medicine, and which must necessarily lead to specialization in lines of thought and research. The doctor who is inclined to look first and most earnestly at the heart and arteries when studying a patient, will find there the greatest signs of beer's demoralization. So, too, he that thinks the condition of the stomach is the dominant factor in the bodily health; he is liable to believe that the worst effect of beer is upon that organ, and so on through the whole list.

On the great main fact they all agree, however, and that is that habitual beer drinking is certain and speedy death.

THE WAR IN TEXAS.

Western Texas has been in a turmoil since early last Fall, one that promises—unless the Legislature take decisive steps—to cause, before it is over, some bloodshed. It is an actual craze that has no parallel in the history of any country. A war fierce and devastating is being waged against the fences of barbed wire which are used to enclose the large grazing tracts, and since the early part of last September 3,000 miles have been cut away, and still the work goes on.

There is undoubtedly some logic in the xcuses that are urged for this wholesale destruction of property. The men of capital, big land holders who have within the last few years bought these immense tracts of grazing land, have surrounded them with wire fences, often enclosing smaller ranches, the owners of which thus find themselves unable to hold communication with the outside world without going over the fences and through the property of others. The capital of Jones County, strange to say, is surrounded by a wire fence, about 15 miles distant in all directions, and in the entire length there are but two or three gates to pass through. Eight men own one-third of the land in Coleman County, and lately they went so far as to have a regular County road reduced to a third-class road, with fences and gates which extend to within sight of the Court House itself. Travelers who have for years been in the habit of going across the country, without let or hindrance, now often find themselves confronted by a wire-fence, and they must ride miles in order to get around it, or else cut through.

The land laws are, of course, very imperfect, and there seems to have been no sort of legislation to meet the state of things produced by the rush of the large cattle men, who, it is claimed, not only fence up their own but the public lands. The indignation of the poorer classes has gradually been growing until it has culminated in this fever of fence cutting.

As is always the case in any unauthorized revolt against injustice the innocent uffer with the guilty. Even those who have been most careful to consult the public good, by making and keeping in order highways through their lands, find their property destroyed as extensively as those who have shut in their great stretches of country with no regard to the rights and convenience of others.

Strange to say, the methods and purposes of the fence-cutters differ in the different counties, and they also call themselves by different names. In some places they are "Blue Devils," in others "Javalenas." In some counties they are warring upon foreigners and Northern capitalists; in others they victimize their native ranchmen.

Altogether it is a curious state of things. At present the fence-cutters seem resting upon their laurels. In fact, they are waiting to see what action the Legislature will take. Meanwhile the newspapers are hotly discussing the matter, and all sorts of suggestions are made as to what should be done. The Governor has no sympathy with the fence-cutters, which he declares are from the lawless element of the State. At the same time it is impossible that he does not see that the absence of any law to prevent the closing up of public highways is a crying evil, which needs immediate and decisive attendance.

Our engraving of "Pilgrim's Progress" has met with the most flattering reception everywhere. Everybody is pleased with it. We send it securely packed, and the Blade, one year, for $2. There is no such engraving to be had for $10 anywhere in the world.

VICTORY OF THE LEVEE SCHEMERS.

The "levee men" have gained a victory, by the passage Thursday of the bill to ppropriate $1,000.000 to "be expended in accordance with the plans, specifications, estimates and recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission." This means an entrance of the Government upon the enormous folly of attempting to restrain the floods of the Mississippi by earthen embankments along either side of the great river. The objections to this are manifold. In the first place if the plan were effective in restraining the floods, it is more than doubtful if the Government should charge itself with carrying it out, It has only power, under the Constitution, to do such work as will improve the navigation of the river, and not the most enthusiastic advocate of levees can claim that they will have any but a deleterious effect on navigation, for they certainly help shoal up the channel.

The principal object in the erection of these is the development of the private property immediately behind them, and this the Government should no more do than it should drain the swamp lands along the oceans and lakes, or plant wind breaks to shelter the farmers on the prairies of Kansas and Dakota.

But the supreme folly of such a policy is the unending nature of the work, and the enormous development of its costliness from year to year. Just now only $1,000,000 are asked to "close certain gaps and breaks." This is only a beginning. If this amount makes one part of the river secure, another portion will have equal demands for attention, until the Government will be required to build two enormous walls of earth from the mouth of the Missouri to the Gulf. Nor will it stop there even. If the waters of the Mississippi are confined between high embankments, it will be necessary to build similar banks along both sides of every creek and river entering the Mississippi. Hundreds of miles of equally high embankments would have to be raised along the lower Ohio, the St. Francis, Arkausas, White, Yazoo, Red, and other rivers and creeks that fall into the Mississippi between Cairo and New Orleans.

It is hopeless to expect that the end will come here either. All human experience is to the effect that the rivers rise in proportion to the hight of the banks made to confine them. On the River Po the race between levees and floods has gone on for more than 1,000 years. The result is that now travelers on steamboat decks on the Po look down on the house-roofs and church steeples of the Cities by which the river runs, and every few years the floods break over their earthen walls, and spread devastation everywhere.

Express in briefest shape the levee scheme is a Southern intrigue to benefit the owners of Mississippi plantations at the expense of the taxpayers of the whole Nation. It means the expenditure of a least $100,000,000 for this purpose, and for the purpose of using that immense sum as a campaign and corruption fund to carry the Democratic party into power.

The bill was passed by a vote of 215 to 64—159 Democrats and 51 Republicans voting for, and 56 Republicans and 13 Democrats voting against it. The Republicans who voted in favor of the measure, were mainly seduced into it by promises of help in getting the Hennepin Canal scheme through.

STONE AND GORDON UPON EGYPT.

The men who are the most familiar with the condition of things in the East, unite in denouncing the policy of England in ordering the evacuation of Soudan. Stone Pasha, now in New York, is extreme in his views upon this matter. He says that the position of Egypt is now more seriously menaced by this false step than by anything that El Mahdi has yet done by force of arms. The only thing which could operate as a force to check the advance of these wild tribes that constitute his army, would be to take the offensive and keep it. "Fanaticism among the Oriental races is like a burning forest, and, as before the great heart of the conflagration there are leaping tongues of flame that jump from bush to bush, and run along the grasses, and in an incredibly short time, create another conflagration in another center, so before the wild throngs of El Mahdi are the looser military organizations that once found employment in the slave trade, and in general predatory habits, and the irrepressible dervishes and the spies, and the whole whirlwind of Oriental intrigue." His idea is that the apparent yielding of the Khedive to the False Prophet will send the flames of revolt all through Upper and Lower Egypt, stopping, none can tell where. To give the Soudan to El Mahdi is, in his opinion, to give him in the end all Egypt.

"Chinese" Gordon who has recently arrived in England holds very similar views, except that he does not so much fear the power of El Mahdi himself, but the influence of his success upon all Mahometan people. In all the Cities of Egypt it will be felt that what the Mahdi has done they may do, and as he has driven out the intruder and the infidel they may do the same." Already there is dangerous fermentation in Arabia and Syria, and if the whole of Eastern Soudan is surrendered, "the Arab tribes on both sides of the Red Sea will take fire."

Such seems to be the opinion of those who are the best qualified to judge of the condition of Egyptian affairs. The effect of the order to evacuate Khartoum is not yet known, nor whether England will follow it up by any active operations. Gen. Gordon has been sent to the Soudan to carry out the evacuation with the least possible loss, or if that cannot be accomplished to hold the place, which he thinks is the probable alternative. This giving the control of the management entirely to him, makes England absolutely responsible for the course of events in the Soudan.

"The best and the cheapest." "Entertaining in its instruction and instructive in its entertainment." This is what everybody says of the Weekly Blade. It has now the largest circulation of any weekly paper in the United States, as it deserved to have. We want its usefulness doubled. Send the names of your neighbors, and do them and us good.

Our subscribers might accomplish great good by giving this number of the Blade wide circulation. We will mail 50 copies of this issue to any address on receipt of $1, or any number at the rate of 2 cents each. We can fill orders as received during the present month.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The address made to the Senate by Mr. Hill, of Colorado, Chairman of the Senate Postoffice Committee, advocating a system of postal telegraphy is comprehensive and to the point. He gives at length some very significant statistics regarding the growth and progress of the Western Union Company which show what a monopoly it now is and how great the power resting in its hands, together with what it can do in the future.

Its beginning was a line from New York to Louisville, built at a cost of $150,000. It immediately turned its attention to the purchase of the lines of struggling Western companies, and in 1863 its capital stock had risen to $3,000,000 which was rapidly increased from that time. In 1866 a grand scheme of consolidation was begun by which its great opponent, the United States telegraph, was absorbed, and many shorter lines.

The Western Union Company then stood without a rival in the country. It had a capital stock of $41,000,000 and a total nominal investment of $47,877,350, of which $22,475,000 represented nothing but pure water and $9,645,000 property almost worthless. The remaining $15,757,350 was an exaggeration of probably 100 per cent of the cost of the plant which it represented. Since that time it has increased its stock to its present figures $80,000,000 by the same kind of process. Every competing line is soon absorbed and will continue to be, so long, as Mr. Hill says, as the telegraph remains in private hands, for where combination is possible competition is impossible.

The act passed by Congress in 1866 by which the Government could buy at its appraised value the property of any company accepting its provisions within five years of its passage was the consequence of a conviction of the evils resulting from the private management of the telegraph system. Over 50 companies accepted the franchises it conferred and became bound by its provisions. It was supposed that this would act as a check, but complaints are still rife, and their most alarming aspect lies in the exhibition of the power and influence which the Western Union, into which these companies were absorbed, has acquired over the commerce, the press, and the legislation of the Country. Through its relations with the press associations it can and does discriminate between friendly and unfriendly newspapers; by its issue of complimentary franks it influences Government officials in its favor, and by its commercial news organization it can and may in the future control the prices of commodities in home and foreign markets.

Such, in brief, is Mr. Hill's statement of reasons *why* some system of postal telegraphy under the control of the Government should be devised. Four plans have been proposed in Congress to which he adds a fifth.

The first proposes to charter a new company to build or purchase telegraph lines, with which the Government should contract for the transmission of telegrams at specified rates, the Government to attend to their receipt from and delivery to the public; the wires of the company being admitted to the postoffices in most cases, and its operators in many places acting as postmasters or postal clerks. The principal objection urged to this is briefly that it allows Congress, by chartering a particular company to favor one private interest to the exclusion of another.

The second is to declare all telegraph lines to be post roads, and to require the Postmaster-General to contract for the transmission of messages in the same way that he contracts with railroads for the transportation of mails. The trouble with this would be—and the same objection pertains to the first—the difficulty of settling disputes which would be sure to arise between the Government and the company in regard to its manner of keeping its contracts.

A third plan is the construction of lines by the Government between the large Cities, without making any provision for the use of existing facilities. But the traffic on the trunk lines is no more necessary or important than that on the local lines, and the companies owning and controlling those could easily compete with the Government for the business over the former, and thus retain the bulk of the telegraph business.

The fourth is that proposed by Mr. Washburn in 1870 and endorsed by Postmaster Cresswell, namely: the enforcement of the existing contract with the companies who accepted the provisions of the act of 1866 by the purchase of their "telegraph lines, property and effects" at an appraised value. Mr. Ford's bill, reported in the Forty-first Congress, was very nearly the same, but the difficulty to be met with would lie in making the appraisement, for reasons explained in the following paragraph:

If we go to an appraisement we are bound irretrievably to abide the award of five appraisers, of whom two are to be named by the Government, two by the companies, and the fifth to be agreed upon by the other four. We know in advance that the two appraisers selected by the companies will insist upon the most exorbitant award which the companies, in their greed, can possibly demand, and that they will at least have an equal chance to secure the fifth appraiser in their interest. In fact, they can refuse their assent to any fifth appraiser who does not suit them, and thus either defeat the Government by preventing any appraisement at all, or obtain such fifth appraiser as they feel confident of their power to manipulate. The Government almost invariably goes to the wall in appraisements of this kind, and especially where the other side has an unlimited command of money. Appraisers appointed by the Government, who neither will have nor ought to have any other purpose than to do impartial justice between the parties, will be no match for the appraisers appointed by the companies, whose object is sure to be, not impartial justice between the parties, but the highest obtainable award in favor of their employes and clients.

Mr. Hill's bill, which he has introduced, meets this contingency.

It allows the purchase of the existing lines if they are offered, at a certain percentage (which I have left blank) over the cost of new construction. In the other details, the discussion of which, at length, I shall postpone until the Committee shall have had an opportunity to consider it, I have endeavored to meet the objections which have seemed to me to apply to the other plans heretofore presented, and to incorporate in it the most approved features of European systems, leaving matters of administration largely to the Postmaster-General, subject to Congressional disapproval.

The bill fixes a popular uniform rate of one cent per word for all distances, with reductions for the press, and provides for the transmission of telegrams by mail between postal telegraph offices and all postoffices where telegraph offices are not established under its provisions. Postal telegraph offices are to be opened at all places where telegraph offices now exist by July 1, 1887.

The address concludes with a most urgent appeal to Congress to take up the question at once, and to act favorably thereupon, as no time could be more auspicious than the present when the revenues are so abundant that merely to reduce them there is talk of repealing taxes upon such articles as whisky and tobacco.

The Virginia Democrats are so intoxicated with getting into power again that they set no limits to their arrogance and greed, and will probably in the end breed a storm that will sweep them out of office next Fall. Among other absurd things which will have a bad influence outside of the State is the consideration of a bill in the Legislature, which requires the Commissioners of Revenue in each County to make complete muster rolls of all the men who served in the Rebel Army or Navy, in forces organized in Virginia. These rolls are to show when and where each man enlisted and his rank; the nature of his wounds, if he received any; if killed, the date and place; if he died from disease, the cause of death; and if living, his present place of residence. The names are to be recorded in the will book of the County, City or Town, and for each name the Commissioners of Revenue are to be paid 10 cents out of the County or municipal Treasury. They are also to have power to summon witnesses whenever necessary, who are to be paid the same fees as are now allowed witnesses in civil cases.

It will be remembered that Joel Chandler Harris—"Uncle Remus"—recently wrote an article on the banjo in which he ridiculed the idea that that was a genuine negro production, or that the plantation negro, as a rule, knew or cared anything about it. Alluding to this Geo. W. Cable writes: "I have listened half a night at a time to negros singing to their banjos. That was before the war, and the singers were gathered in a stone-flagged courtyard connected with the house of a slave trader. But it may be that Mr. Harris never saw a negro with one. It is a fact that where you find one negro with a banjo you will find a hundred with fiddles. Still, I would'nt be surprised to learn that the banjo was a genuine African invention; but to learn its merits you must hear a really capital player." Expressing his preference for a banjo to a guitar, Mr. Cable said: "Now, I like a banjo. There is a savage quality in its tone that is fascinating, aside from its strongly marked rythmical eloquence. It is just as much a negro instrument as the barrel with jawbone drumsticks which they use in their dances."

The Rebel Brigadiers, who are again "in the saddle," as one of them delightedly put it, have found a new cause of offense. Immediately after the war a talented fresco artiss, named Sig. Brindisi, was employed to decorate the interior of the rotunda of the Capitol. He composed and executed a very fine allegorical representing the Goddess of Liberty driving away tyranny. The goddess is represented in classic Greek costume, descending, sword in hand, from the clouds upon a group of hateful tyrants, who shrink away from her in terror. It is now claimed that the female face and figure represent a woman who sustained the relations of brevet wife to Brindisi, and that the faces of the tyrants are portraits of Alex H. Stephens, Robert E. Lee, Stonewell Jackson, Judah P. Benjamin, and Robert Toombs, whom Brindisi desired to give an infamous immortality. This troubles the Democratic majority in the House very much, and if ever that party gets control of both branches, we may expect that a coat of kalsomine will be laid over the obnoxious portraiture.

The striking feature in the testimony of the physicians as to the evils of beer drinking is its entire unanimity. Each one—without hesitation or consultation with his brethren, gave an opinion that coincided in a wonderful manner with that of the others. The very certainty—the entire absence of doubt on the part of any one as to the inevitable and terrible results of beer-drinking made their testimony fearfully impressive. The man who can read what they have said—who can comprehend that every glass of beer poured down the throat bears with it a full burden of rottenness, corruption, decay of vital organs, stupefaction of the intellect, and debasement of body and mind—and continue to drink beer, is so far a slave of the vice that he can only gain his freedom from it by death.

The Free Traders clamor for us to imitate the example of England. We are doing that very thing, and propose to protect our manufactories until we get them where they can undersell their competitors in all other countries, and then we will take off the protection and begin to talk to other people of the beauties of Free Trade. But we will all the time be as careful as England is to-day of removing the Protection from any interest or industry that may not yet be sufficiently developt to be sure of standing alone.

Hon. Roswell P. Flower, of New York, is booming himself gently for the Presidency. There is no chance of his getting the nomination, but if he did he would be a badly faded Flower by the time the campaign opened up in earnest. It will be many a long year before the people take a President from New York City.

Undoubtedly much of the warfare on Hewitt on account of his course in the O'Donnell matter, is really an underhanded attack by his Free Trade colleagues to break down his influence.

Even Texas begins to bring forth fruit meet for repentance. Two Counties in that State have voted for prohibiting aloons inside their lines.

FANCY WORK AND HOUSE DECORATION.

Miss Bouton's pamphlet on Fancy Work and House Decoration has met with a very large sale, and what is better has been exceedingly well received by the public. It is a practical work on these very important topics, and contains more information than has ever been given ladies before. It is the work of a woman thoroughly versed in the matters treated of, and so plainly written as to be invaluable as a guide. Miss Bouton is known to the wide circle of Blade readers as the editor of the Household Department, and those who have read her writings so long may well understand her fitness for the work she has undertaken. For the pamphlet enclose 25 cents to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, Ohio. It is a concise, intelligibly written work and is worth a dozen times the money in any house.

The friends of Temperance should give a half hour now to the extension of the circulation of the Blade. We want to help to educate about 150,000 families to hate rum and its allies. If every subscriber will send in another, the thing is done.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Mr. Blaine has telegraphed his publishers that the manuscript for his book will be furnished by the end of this month.——The cane-growers, assembled in St. Louis, called upon Congress to let the sugar tariff alone, and to sign no reciprocity treaties.——Sen. Voorhees says that he will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for Governor of Indiana.——Hog cholera has been doing great damage in the vicinity of Champaign, Ill., where one farmer lost 117 fat porkers. ——Thirty-nine Indian children, 27 of whom were girls, reached Milwaukee Friday, in charge of Father Malo. The boys will be placed in Eastern institutions, and the females in the House of the Good Shepherd, at Milwaukee.——The census gives us 193,000 physicians in this country.——The law classes at Yale and Harvard are larger this year than ever.——Daniel Morris, an aged Mormon with three wives, hanged himself in a shed immediately after reading the message of Gov. Murray.——Miss Julia Jackson, daughter of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, is a reigning belle of beauty and accomplishments. She is going to Europe, and a society journal prophesies she will reign queen of society in the Old World.——The program agreed upon at the New York conference is Payne for President; Hoadly to succeed Payne in the Senate; Bookwalter to succeed Hoadly as Governor.——The bones of Red Jacket, the famous Indian, which are in a savings vault in Buffalo, will soon be buried in the Forest Lawn cemetery in that City.——The erection of a Cathedral in Westminster is soon to be begun by the Catholics of England. It will be designed after Votra Kirche, in Vienna, and will cost $2,500,000.——Four thousand persons committed suicide in Paris the past year. There is a great increase of crime of all kinds, which the *Figaro* believes is due to the "tremendous pace at which we live." ——Mr. S. S. Cox, after having been for 20 years a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, has been displaced, and that position has been given by Speaker Carlisle to Mr Singleton, of Mississippi.——The value of the estate of Charles Delmonico, who died after begging for coffee, and to be allowed to sit by fires, and to ride, is $5,000,000.——Writing to the Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, in session in Columbus, Representative Robinson said there is little hope of the present Congress increasing the duty on wool. Democrats will oppose any such measure solidly. In a letter from Representative Converse, the prospect of helping the wool-growers was admitted to be less favorable than a few weeks ago——The House of Representatives, by a vote of 215 to 64, passed the Senate bill appropriating $1,000,000 for continuing the improvement of the Mississippi, and the President has approved it.——The Montreal Winter carnival, February 4 to 9, bids fair to be unusually attractive this year. Elaborate preparations are already being made for carrying it out on the most liberal plan. The carnival is held under the auspices of a committee of citizens, the sports being under the immediate direction of committees from various Canadian athletic clubs.——Archbishop Gibbons writes from Rome that the National Catholic Council will be opened in Baltimore November 9, of this year, and he will preside as Apostolic prelate.——Reps. Holman and Follett, a Sub-Committee of the Appropriations Committee, have prepared a pension bill which appropriates $80,000,000 for the next fiscal year. The Commissioner of Pensions asked for $105,000,000.——Bishop Kavanaugh, who presided at the Mississppi Conference, is 82 years old.——The banks in the City of Mexico are earning annual dividends of 16 and 18 per cent ——There were 11,555 deaths in Chicag last year, being 1,681 fewer than in the preceding year. The death-rate is about 20 to every 1,000 of the population.——The remains of Capt. Webb, killed in the attempt to swim the Niagara whirlpool, have been transferred to Oakland Cemetery and buried according to Masonic rites. Mrs. Webb was present. The Masons of the world are expected to contribute to a monumental fund.——Dennis Kearney is peddling tea and coffee from booths at Ocean Beach, a seaside resort near San Francisco.——The following figures are given to illustrate the progress of Christianity: Day of Pentecost, 3,000; end of the first century, 500,000; reign of Constantine, 10,000,000; eighth century, 30,000,000; Reformation, 100,000,000; 1884, 450,000,000.——There are 4,000 Jews in Moscow, and among them many wealthy and learned men.——The courts of Chicago granted 650 divorces during the past year.——Rear Admiral Thomas Pattison and Robert W. Shufeldt, of the United States Navy, will be retired next month. These retirements will cause the promotion of Commodore Edware Simpson and William G. Temple to the rank of Rear Admiral.——Bishop Stow, of New York, one of the sect of Second Adventists, prophesies that the world will come to an end on the 9th of September of the present year.——The House Committee on War Claims have had 690 bills and petitions referred to them and expect a total of about 5,000.——Six hundred and one miles of track on the Mexican Central Railroad were completed on December 22, 1883, and 430 miles on the Southern Division December 4, 1882, making 1,031 miles in all, leaving 185 miles to be built in order to finish the main line. Probably not over 150 miles actually remain to be laid at this date.——There are 4,800 insane people in Ohio—3,800 in the Asylums and 1,000 in the County Poorhouses.——Samuel T. Glover, of St. Louis, is dead.——Sergeant Mason is now exhibiting himself at the New York Bowery Museum.——The Holman resolution regarding the forfeiture of land grants unearned by railroads, and its passage by the House, carried dismay to the hearts of the lobbyists.——Winnebago Indians in Nebraska petition Sec. Teller to grant them land in severalty so as to become citizens.——Silver dollars issued last week, 98,877.——Philadelphia vessels not heard from and believed to be wrecked are valued at $400,000; estimated loss of life, 59 ——A seal was discovered in the track of the steamer "Armstrong," at Morristown, N. Y., on the St. Lawrence river. This was the third or fourth seal seen in that vicinity in the last half-dozen years.——Of 28 Senators in the Texas Legislature one-half favor Thurman, of Ohio, for the Presidency, while the other half are divided into twos and threes in their preferences. In the House 41 men out of 85 are for Thurman, and the other 44 declare for divers persons in the field.——In Philadelphia during the year 1883, 235 cases of mysterious disappearance were reported to police quarters, out of which number only 45 were found.——It is estimated that the United States Senate is the wealthiest deliberative body in the world, the 76 members of that body representing $180,000,000.——A Red House, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., man, in one week killed 13 foxes and one wildcat.——A white man was found frozen to death under a tarpaulin in New Orleans one day last week.——Florida farmers are now planting Irish potatos.——Eggs sell at 60 cents a dozen in Astoria, Or.——Returns to the Georgia Department of Agriculture show that the damage to Winter oats by the recent freeze was 60 per cent., and to wheat 30.——Jay Gould is reported to have lost $20,000,000 in Wall street speculations. On the other hand, he threatens to bring suit against those who gave currency to the slander.——Parnell has invited his friends to meet him in Dublin next week, to agree on the program to be observed by the Irish party in Parliament.——The situation at Khartoum is very critical, and the garrison cannot be depended upon to make a stand against the False Prophet.——Sen. Grooms, of Maryland, has been defeated for re-election, Judge E. R. Wilson being chosen.

LAGER-BEER.

A BLIGHTING, DEADLY CANKER.

The Foul Pestilence of Drink that Rots Men's Brains and Bodies, and Topples the Putrifying Masses into Untimely Graves.

Terrible Testimony of Physicians Against the Most Monstrous Evil of the Day.

II.

Below we give a continuation of the interviews with the leading physicians of Toledo on the terrible blighting effects of beer drinking:

Dr. S. S. Lungren

is one of the leading homeopathic physicians and surgeons in the country. He graduated nearly 34 years ago from the Jefferson Medical College, and after two years' additional study in the Homeopathic College of Pennsylvania, graduated again from there in 1852. He has been practicing in Toledo for nearly a quarter of a century.

"Doctor," he was asked, "What do you think of the physiological consequences attending the use of beer as a beverage?"

"Well, in the first place, the constant use of beer in large quantity prevents the excretion or elimination of certain elements and increase the fat."

"Is this a healthy fat?"

"No; it is neither a hard nor a healthy fat. It differs about as much from that kind as swill fed pork differs from that made by feeding corn. It possibly increases the rotundity and apparent health of the drinker, but it destroys his strength."

"How does it injure the liver?"

"By producing an enlargement of the liver through albumenoid and fatty deposits, by contraction of Glisson's capsules, and atrophy of the portal canal and cells, thereby diminishing the efficiency of the organ in extracting bile and other matters from the blood."

"Does this disposition of albumenoids and fats produce a condition dangerous to life?"

"Yes, very."

"Why?"

"Every function of the body depends upon the liver, and the moment it suffers, everything else must suffer."

"What specific effects immediately follow this deterioration of the liver?"

"Perhaps the kidneys may be said to be first affected. Then the heart and lungs, the venous and arterial systems, which means every part of the body, for every part of the body is fed, nourished, and repaired by the arteries and veins. It is easy to see that if these are loaded down with morbid and poisonous matter, instead of the health-giving fluid they ought to convey, that every part of the body will soon begin to fall into ruinous decay."

"It certainly does look that way."

"In fact, you will find it difficult to find any part of a confirmed beer-drinker's machinery that is doing its work as it should. This is the reason why their life-cords snap off like glass rods when disease or accident gives them a little blow."

"It is your experience then that beer-drinking shortens life?"

"Undoubtedly. No question about that. That is not a mere opinion, however. It is a well settled, recognized fact. Physicians and insurance companies accept this as unquestioningly as they do any other undisputed fact of science. It is made part of every insurance company's calculations, and none of them would think of ignoring it, any more than they would think of ignoring the existence of heart-disease or consumption, or any other of the great organic diseases. Here is perhaps the latest medical publication out, relating to this subject, and it embodies up to date the very latest thought and opinion on leading physiological topics. Under the heading of alcoholic stimulants, I find it stated that the great English physicians decide that the heart's action is increased 13 per cent., in its efforts to throw off an alcoholic stimulant introduced into the circulation. The result of this is easily figured out. The natural pulse-beat is say 76 per minute. If we multiply this by 60, for the number of minutes in an hour, and by 24 for the hours in a day, and add 13 per cent. to the sum total, we will find that the heart has been compelled to do an extra work during that time in throwing off the burden of a few drinks (4 8-10ths ozs. of alcohol) equal to 15¾ tons lifted one foot high."

"This is certainly a startling, as well as a development in a new direction, of the evils of drinking. To lift 15¾ tons a foot high, would be of itself a pretty good day's work for an able-bodied man, would it not?"

"I should think so. But you must remember, all the time, that this is unnecessary work. It is work in undoing something that should not have been done. You must also see that this increase of work must speedily wear out the heart. Thirteen per cent. is over one-eighth, so in that view alone the man who drinks shortens his life one-eighth."

"You started out to speak of the specific action upon the kidneys. Go on on that topic, please."

"Primarily it enlarges the kidneys, and degenerates them so that they do not do their work efficiently. It soon manifests itself in the production of the large, white, smooth kidney, which is one of the forms of Bright's disease."

"Do you attribute Bright's disease to beer-drinking?"

"Not altogether. But I do believe that a man who habitually drinks large quantities of beer will eventually die of Bright's disease, unless some other steps in beforehand, and cheats it of its prey."

"Briefly and plainly, what is Bright's disease?"

"It is a breaking down of the structure of the kidneys, and a failure on their part to carry off the poisonous matter that it is their duty to carry off. The disease is marked by a characteristic pallor of the skin, puffiness in the face and eyelids, swelling of the body and limbs, dryness and heat of the skin, constant thirst, an irritable pulse, great difficulty of breathing—you have noticed how one of the first things a chronic beer-drinker complains of is the trouble he has in getting his breath, then dyspepsia, no appetite for anything except beer, rheumatic troubles, and so on. The end is inevitable, and it is death."

"Are the red cheeks and florid complexions of many beer-drinkers any indication of good bodily condition?"

"No; just the reverse. The alcohol in the beer causes a dilation of the superficial blood vessels, as it does of all of them, in fact. This gives the ruddy look. But it is really an unhealthy congestion there and everywhere."

"What about the effects on the other organs?"

"Everywhere—heart, brain, stomach, lungs, liver, kidneys—it breaks down, weakens, enfeebles, invites attacks of disease, and makes recovery from any attack or injury precarious and difficult. The brain and its membranes suffer severely, and after irritation and inflammation comes the well-known dullness and stupidity. There is no question in my mind that many brain diseases and many cases of insanity are produced by excessive beer drinking. But it is everywhere the same, everywhere it is degeneration, and this ruinous work is not confined to the notorious drinkers, but every one must suffer just in proportion to the amount he or she drinks. No man who drinks much beer is the physical and mental equal of one who abstains. He diminishes his present powers, shortens his life, and wrecks himself by his indulgence in it. The best proof of this is the often-asked question, 'Where do you find a great beer-drinker who reaches gray hairs?'"

Dr. J. T. Woods

Was three years in the United States service, beginning as Surgeon of the 99th O. V. I., and afterwards promoted to the charge of important brigade and division hospitals. He was for five years professor of physiology in the Cleveland Medical College, and is now chief surgeon of the Wabash system of railroads.

"Doctor," the interview began, "how long have you practiced in Toledo?"

"Since 1868—16 years."

"What are your views as to the effect of the use of beer as a beverage?"

"I have never had reason to think that any beneficial results came from the use of beer as a common drink, but on the contrary regard it as slowly, but positively detrimental to the system. The class to which it belongs are wholly unfitted for general use and their proper place is among other medical agents to be dispensed with due regard to its consequences in cases as carefully selected as those in which physicians direct the use of other medicines, such as ipecac, quinine, rhubarb and strychnine. Like these it should be used in emergency arising from disease when the choice is between two evils, but its indiscriminate use as a beverage produces the most damaging effects as other drugs would do."

"Does its habitual use in small quantities injure the system?"

"I can conceive of no greater fallacy than that any active medicine can even in small quantities be used with impunity. It does not follow because we can not measure results that there are none. That beer is foreign to nature's demands is plainly evident. The whole organism at once sets about its removal. Every channel through which it can be got rid of is brought into active play and does not cease its efforts until the last trace is gone.

"The reaching of a certain end depends only on the frequency of the repetitions. The whole is made up of the parts; each and every drink counts one. These *ones* added together make the wreck, and to secure this result it is only necessary to make the single numbers sufficient. I do not see how to excuse any one from its effect. In short, each leaves its footprint in one way or another, and the idea that because you stop before you stagger, the system takes no note of the damaging material you put into it, is a ruinous delusion."

"What is the effect of habitual beer-drinking on the system in relation to severe injuries and surgical operations?"

"That the habitual use of stimulating social drinks (beer included) is regarded as very damaging is attested by the fact that some, at least, of the best life insurance Companies will not accept an applicant in any way connected with their manufacture or distribution. The reason must be that life is less secure to them than to others. This is a business view, and has no theory about it.

This view of the question is confirmed in the ordeal of severe and exhaustive disease, especially those in which grave surgical operations are required. The habits of the patient are an important item to be considered, and what can be safely attempted is often determined by it. The condition of the habitual drinker is considered as an unnatural one, a portion of his diet having been such that vital organs are more or less impaired, the nervous system in a peculiarly unreliable condition, blood deranged in quality, and the reparative power below what it would naturally be. Treatment before and after any severe operative procedure is conducted with especial view to this unnatural or fictitious life, experience having long since taught this fact in the face of all contrary theory.

"To all rules there are said to be exceptions, which is especially true as to matters pertaining to human endurance; but it is well known that the chances of the beer drinker to recover from severe surgical operations are lessened, and I think it safe to add that the fraction of danger might be measured by the fraction expressing the amount and frequency of use.

"That confirmed beer drinkers are especially unpromising patients on whom to perform surgical operations, I am sure all practical surgeons will agree. There can be no question about it."

Dr. C. A. Kirkley

was visited, and responded to the inquiries propounded, as follows:

"Doctor, how long have you been a practicing physician?"

"I have been in constant practice in Toledo for 15 years."

"What has been your experience as to the physical effects of alcohol, particularly beer, in the treatment of disease?"

"I have never prescribed alcoholic or malt liquors except as stimulants. I think their utility is limited to collapsed conditions of the system, resulting either from accident or disease. Whisky being the best stimulant is always to be preferred to beer."

"What is the effect of beer upon the system in health, and do you consider its daily use a promoter of health?"

"I do not believe that the healthy organism needs an artificial prop to sustain it. Depression below the standard of health always follows, just in proportion as the system is stimulated above that standard, and its effect upon nutrition upon the nervous system and upon the circulation must therefore be injurious."

"Is it more injurious in one of these directions you have named than in either of the others?"

"That is difficult to say, because all are affected either directly or indirectly. The organs directly affected are the stomach, liver, kidneys, heart and brain. Stimulants are so quickly absorbed that their action is perhaps especially exercised upon, first, the vascular system, then the nervous system, and then upon the nutrition. What is called the portal vein conveys the stimulants through the liver, after it is absorbed, the function and structure of which is liable to suffer. This is also true of the kidneys, which naturally eliminate such extraneous matters. As is well known, there is no more fruitful source of Bright's disease. The heart and blood vessels are excited at first, then their tone is impaired, and then digestion and nutrition become impaired. When taken with food it is less injurious, but even then it contributes to the production of an abundance if not an excess of ill assimilated blood, which tends to produce eruptions upon the surface and local hemorrages, and such functional disorders as palpitation, vertigo, dyspepsia, stupor, bilious attacks, etc."

"Doctor, will you please state more minutely its effect upon the nervous system?"

"The nervous system is of course especially liable to disorder. A large quantity taken at a time is a narcotic poison, and too often those who take it at all take a large quantity. There is first a short period of brain excitement, perhaps intoxication followed by insensibility, the functions of the brain are frequently completely suppressed, and in extreme cases the spinal cord suffers, and if breathing is not arrested it is imperfectly performed, and congestion of the brain and other organs occur; then apoplexy, paralysis, Bright's disease or delirium tremens may follow and the entire system be affected by the poison. When intoxication only is produced, the headache, sickness, depression and feelings of general wretchedness that ensue shows that disorder has been produced, and that such excitement can not be kept up with impunity. Every physician is familiar with cases in which nervous "wear and tear" in an active life has been kept up by stimulants without apparent loss of power for years; bodily and mental vigor, however, suddenly fail, mental exertion produces fatigue, there is depression, loss of appetite, enfeebled digestion, and all the symptoms consequent upon this condition. The individual has believed that he could keep up his strength for a longer time with the assistance of stimulants; he has been constantly overtaxed, but his delusion is to the contrary. The repeated application of the stimulus that the over-exertion might be prolonged has really expended the powers of the nervous system, and prepared him for more complete prostration later in life. The temporary advantage gained was purchased at a great cost. The greater the expenditure of nervous power by the use of stimulants, the more complete the exhaustion. The tired brain, from habitual overwork, may feel the consequences less speedily when kept up by artificial stimulation to extraordinary activity, and the stomach may perhaps be less susceptible to the loss of its natural energy, but when the crisis comes there is poor repair of nervous matter, the nutritive powers are depressed, and the health slowly restored if at all. On the other hand, the man who has abstained from the use of alcoholic beverages, having over-taxed his nervous system, only needs a short period of rest and change for the renovation of his system, and the recovery of mental and bodily vigor. From the physical effects of stimulants therefore they must be hurtful in the end rather than beneficial, though their temporary effect may appear to be wholesome and exhilarating.

"Do your patients who drink beer recover from sickness or accident as rapidly as those who do not?"

"My experience is that sickness is always more complicated, more fatal in beer-drinkers, and that serious accidents are usually fatal, with them."

"Does the habitual use of beer tend to shorten life?"

"Yes, that is the tendency, either by producing the diseases already spoken of, or by increasing the susceptibility of the system to other causes of disease. This is so well known by life insurance companies that they will not issue a policy to an individual whose habits are intemperate, and if they find out after the death of an individual that he has been intemperate contrary to his statement in his application the policy is declared void. The rate of mortality among life policy holders is much lower than among the average population, owing to the fact that those of intemperate habits are rejected.

"The effect of alcoholic and malt liquors in producing disease and predisposing to it is perhaps greatest in tropical countries. As a general rule the more unhealthy the locality, the more do the inhabitants indulge in stimulants, either from the mistaken notion that they can better withstand the effects of the climate, or a disposition to make their short life a jolly one. I was reading in an English work some time ago of a gentleman who was traveling in the West Indies. He met a gentleman who lived in Tobago, and was informed by him that the average mortality among the Europeans of that island was about *one in three*. He learned also that they were very intemperate as a rule, and that those who abstained were seldom sick."

"If the system does not succumb to the effects of beer early in life, are the mental and physical powers as active?"

"No, the tendency is to decay. Under its influence the mental powers are even more inactive than the physical. There is hardly a single cause that operates more powerfully in the production of insanity, and not only that, but it excites the action of other causes that may be present. The evil effects are not confined to the consumers of the beverage alone, but are transmitted to the offspring, developing in them early in life, if not at birth, a tendency to insanity, mental debility, if you please, and idiocy. When we consider the perverted mental and nutritive functions of the parents, we can easily understand that these conditions may manifest themselves in the offspring, just as consumption, scrofula, or any other constitutional disease. The predisposition is to insanity, and there is a special proneness to intemperance. These are facts that have been noticed by every physician who has had opportunities for observation, and our fathers have sanctioned them by their experience. Plutarch says that "one drunkard begets another," and Aristotle says that "Drunken women bring forth children like unto themselves." A report was made to the Legislature of Massachusetts some years ago—I think by a Dr. Howe—on Idiocy. He had learned the habits of the parents of 300 idiots, and 145, nearly *half*, are reported as known to be habitual drunkards, showing the enfeebled constitution of the children of drunkards. I have in mind an instance where three children were born to the mother, begotten when the father was intoxicated, and all died within eight months of their birth. They should have recovered, and would have recovered had they not had the relaxed and enfeebled constitution, inherited from the intemperate father. Instances are recorded where both parents were intoxicated at the time of conception, and the result was an idiot. There is not a doubt but that inebriety not only makes more destructive whatever taint may exist, but impairs the health and natural vigor for remote generations."

"Doctor, you quite astonish me. Now, will you please state what effect beer has in the production of Bright's disease?"

"I believe that 49 out of 50 diseases of chronic Bright's disease are directly produced by it. I have never met with a case in which the patient has not been intemperate to a greater or less degree. The proportion may be too high, but that is certainly my experience.

"Mr. Christison, a celebrated author, states that three-fourths to four-fifths of the cases met with in Edinburgh were in habitual drunkenness. It is produced by the excited action of the kidneys, which in time becomes changed in structure and of course impaired in function.

"This change in structure is not limited to the kidneys. There is a tendency to the deposition of fat throughout the body, the heart sometimes undergoing a fatty degeneration. From this condition, and from apoplexy, people sometimes drop off suddenly. It is because of this vitiated and depressed condition of the blood and tissues that people die unexpectedly during sickness or accident, when, according to all physiological laws, they should have recovered."

Dr. W. C. Chapman.

Dr. Chapman served during the war as a Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, and since then has practiced in Toledo. He is Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Northwestern Ohio Medical College.

"What do you consider the physical action of alcohol?"

"Alcohol is a cerebral sedative, that is, an agent which having first stimulated the brain and nervous system to an abnormal degree, causes sedation, an exactly opposite condition. If the quantity imbibed is large, the effects will be proportionately profound. This fact is demonstrated to every one daily, by the pitiable sight of a man dead drunk. It matters not in what form the alcohol is taken, whether as whisky, brandy, wine or beer, this physiological effect is always shown, as the principal one. There are other results from its use, which although perfectly well established and understood by the physiologist, remain unknown to the drinker, as the condensation of albumen, congestion of the stomach and liver, thus impairing digestion, and even causing structural changes in the various organs themselves; causing enlargements, followed by contractions of the liver, fatty degeneration of the blood, the blood vessels, heart and kidneys, and the brain itself may be similarly affected."

"How does chronic beer-drinking produce dyspepsia?"

"Long continued use of large doses precipitates the pepsin, one of the active constituents of the gastric juice, so that digestion may be seriously interfered with and in some cases arrested. Of course small doses, not frequently repeated, do not bring about all these results, but sooner or later, if drinking to moderation becomes a habit, many of these results will become apparent. The stimulating effects, followed by depression is, however, experienced by every one, and it is for the experiencing of the first of these with its accompanying exhilaration and intoxication, either partial or complete, that alcohol is taken at all into the stomach in the vast majority of cases."

"But, Doctor, you spoke of alcohol doing all this mischief. Do you mean brandy and whisky alone, or do you consider beer as belonging to the same class?"

"I believe that all of the mischievous effects of alcohol are obtained, no matter whence the source. Whisky and brandy, known as ardent spirits, having about 45 per cent. of alcohol, are certainly more powerful than beer, which contains but from 4 to 6 per cent., and still, although the cerebral effects are more marked after the drinking of the former, there are others which are occasioned more certainly by the latter, for instance, fatty degeneration of the heart, liver and kidneys."

"Do you consider beer as harmful as the ardent spirits?"

"I certainly do, if not more so. I cannot see how any one can drink from 10 to 20 glasses of beer a day, an amount quite low for a beer drinker, without producing pathological conditions, fully as grave as those found in one who constantly drinks his brandy or whisky. The first named may not appear to be so fully under the influence of the beverage, but in fact what is taking place in his organism? First we have an undue distention of the stomach with an unnecessary quantity of water, for beer is about 91 per cent. water. This water must be removed as it cannot be appropriated by the tissues. There are three ways in which this may be done, by the breath, by the skin and by the kidneys. A healthy man excretes about one pint of water by the lungs, three and a half pints by the skin and two and a quarter pints by the kidneys—making in all about six and three-quarter pints. This is obtained from the food eaten and water drank. Now add to this, say seven pints of beer, and the lungs, the skin and the kidneys must be called upon to do double duty, not temporarily, but day in and day out, for the beer drinker is one of regular habits so far as drinking is concerned. Not only does he call upon these organs to do double duty, but he reduces the force which must keep them in action. That is, he so distends the stomach and dilutes the gastric juice, that food taken cannot be digested, and therefore vital powers are lowered. This lack of assimilation and digestive power also influences the retrograde metamorphosis, so that normal tissue waste cannot progress, and an accumulation of fat is the consequence."

"But, Doctor, I have been told that alcohol, especially beer, is a food. If so, why does it not act as such?"

"I know that some, and not a few, good men so consider beer, and even alcohol, but I cannot so look at it. I will try to make my reasons understood. By food we understand all substances which are necessary to maintain the nutrition of the body. They may be either solid or liquid. If necessary to maintain the body in a condition of health they or their elements must necessarily be found as original component parts of the body. As alcohol in its own form is never found in the human economy therefore if it acts as food it must be oxidized or broken up, so that it must act as a nutriment in some other form. The fact is, that after very many experiments, it is supposed that about one and a half ounces of alcohol will be retained during 24 hours in the system, and that more than that will be excreted. Therefore within that limit alcohol acts as food. Making allowance for errors in collecting all the excreta during 24 or 48 hours, what a narrow limit do we find for its use as food. Hence, by the drinking of one and one half ounces of alcohol as much nourishment would be obtained as from three cents worth of sugar candy. And even the most enthusiastic of its supporters as food say that no matter how much is taken during 24 hours only one and a half ounces is retained and more than that is injurious. A drinker of 10 pints of beer daily must tax his organs to eliminate six and a half ounces of alcohol. It is claimed that there is other nourishment than alcohol in beer. Just look at it. Pure beer is 91 per cent. water, 5 per cent. alcohol, and 4 per cent. of malt extract, adulterations, hops, etc. Not as much nutrition in 10 pints of beer as in one slice of bread and butter.

"If there is not much nutriment in beer why is it so commonly used?"

"Because people like the stimulant effect of the alcohol therein contained. As I stated to you this stimulant effect is transitory and the after-depression calls for further stimulation, and so it goes day in and day out with them. The fact about beer drinking as well as other drinking is that people drink because they want to feel it in the head, that is have the intoxicant or stimulant effect. Nature does not call for it, the demand is a purely artificial one."

Dr. G. A. Collamore

when visited was asked:

"How long have you been in practice, Doctor?"

He answered:

"About 25 years."

"Have you had any experience in army practice?"

"I was surgeon for three years of the 100th Regiment, Ohio Vols., and Division Surgeon of Third Division, Twenty Second Army Corps on the staff of Gen. J. D. Cox and Gen. Carter."

"What in your experience is the effect on the human system of the drinking of large quantities of beer?"

"Beer contains from three to five per cent. of alcohol and produces the well known effects of that substance on the vital organs, especially the brain, stomach, liver, kidneys and blood. Without entering into the particular morbid effect on each of these organs, it is enough to say that it interferes with the hearty action of these organs injuriously and tends to destroy their function and finally to produce organic changes, which tend to shorten or destroy life.

"The brain is kept in a hyperemic or congested condition, which prevents normal cerebration or the and accurate use of the mental faculties.

"The stomach becomes catarrhal, inactive and finally dilated.

"The liver is overburdened in disposing of the excess of hydro-carbon, is first congested, then contracted or cirrhotic, which condition partially stops the free circulation of blood through it and leads to abdominal dropsy.

"The kidneys are overworked to get rid of the stuperfluous water, and become first enlarged and then contracted, (Brights disease) a state of things which results in enlargement of the heart (hypertrophy) derangement of the circulation, and eventually, general dropsy."

"As the excess of fluid is taken up primarially by the blood, this vital fluid is kept in a too diluted condition, and there is a disproportion between its serum and solid constituents, which renders it less nutritive in equal volume, and therefore less able to support the general nutrition."

"The lungs should also be mentioned, as they have an extra amount of labor thrown upon them in burning up (or oxidizing) the alcohol, and are in a favorable condition for attacks of congestion, inflammation or edewa (dropsy), which are very liable to prove fatal."

"You are referring more especially to the drinker of beer?"

"Yes, the excessive use of beer interferes with the constructive and destructive metamorphosis of the tissues—that is, that continual removal of the wornout and useless particles and supply of new and fresh material. It delays or prevents the carrying off of dead material, and providing new material in its place. As a consequence the body is overcharged with waste, and its vitality is to that degree diminished."

"But people claim that beer makes fat."

"The habitual ingestion of beer is not inconsistent with the accumulation of a certain amount of fat or adipose tissue, as it furnishes a portion of the hydro-carbons used in keeping up the heat of the body, which otherwise would be provided by the fatty and starchy foods. These then, not being required for their natura function, accumulate as fat in various places, particularly about the heart and over the abdomen."

"But this is an unhealthy fat, is it not?"

"Yes, but without being able to explain the fact, except as a result of general vital depravity, what has most struck me as the result of excessive indulgence in beer is the remarkable want of ability to resist disease, even if induced by other causes, and especially to recover from the effects of accidents or surgical operations. This is so well established and understood that it has a very important influence on professional opinion as to the probable chances of recovery under these circumstances. Every physician or surgeon will testify that, other things being equal, the beer-soaker has a much smaller chance of recovery, if overtaken by serious illness, accident, or the necessity of surgical interference than the one who abstains. In this one particular effect, beer is, in my judgment, more injurious than more concentrated forms of alcohol, which tend rather to local disorders.

"This is, in brief, my idea of the injurious of inordinate potations of beer. It might be elaborated to a much greater extent, but that is probably unnecessary."

The Penalty.

Dr. Andrew McFarland writes thus: "It is your stout old hero, who goes to bed every night with liquor enough under his belt to fuddle the brains of a half dozen ordinary men, and yet lives out his threescore years and ten, that will be found at the head of the stock that pour into the world, generation after generation, such a crop of lunatics, epileptics, eccentrics, and inebriates as we often see. The impunity with which one so constituted will violate all physical law gets its set-off in a succeeding generation, when the great harvest begins. That 'the iniquities of the fathers are visited upon the children;' that 'the fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth have been set on edge, are truths that no Scripture is needed to teach; in other words, he who sins through physical excess does not do half the harm to himself that he does to the inheritors of his blood. The penalty must be paid as surely as there is a seed-time and a harvest."

Beer and Vitality.

The President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the oldest in the country, has for years been investigating the relation of beer-drinking to longevity. His object was that he might solve the problem whether beer promotes vitality or otherwise; in other words, to know whether beer-drinkers are desirable risks to a life insurance company. We give his conclusions. He declared, as the result of a series of observations carried on among a selected group of persons who were habitual drinkers of beer, that although for two or three years there was nothing remarkable; yet presently death began to strike, and then the mortality became astounding and uniform in its manifestations. There was no mistaking it; the history was almost invariable; robust, apparent health, full muscles, a fair outside, increasing weight, florid faces; then a touch of cold, or a sniff of malaria, and instantly some acute disease, with almost invariable typhoid symptoms, was in violent action, and ten days or less ended it.

It was as if the system had been kept fair on the outside, while within it was eaten to a shell; and at the first touch of disease there was utter collapse; every fiber was poisoned and weak. And this, in its main features, varying in degree, has been his observations in beer-drinking everywhere. It is peculiarly deceptive at first; it is thoroughly destructive at the last.

RUINS OF AN ANCIENT CITY

In the Great Kanawha Valley—Recent Excavations of Prof. P. W. Norris—Mounds which have Held their Burried Secrets for Ages, must Yield them up to the Prying Eyes of Present Day Scientists—Burried Warriors and Cremated Multitudes.

Prof. P. W. Norris, who has just got through with his excavations of ancient mounds in the Kanawha Valley, called at the BLADE office the other day and told something of his interesting work. The Professor was formerly Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park; but at present he is Assistant United States Ethnologist.

He has been engaged in the West Virginia excavations since last August. Commencing his explorations near the City of Charleston, in the Kanawha Valley, he traced out the ruins of an ancient City five miles in extent. This pre-historic cito occupied both sides of the river, its upper extremity reaching within two miles of the mouth of Elk River, which empties intr the Great Kanawha at Charleston, and its lower extremity being seven miles below the Elk.

Seven of the mounds which he opened, were from 20 to 35 feet in hight, and from 300 to 540 feet in circumference at the base. Near these he opened about 40 smaller ones. Altogether he opened 56 in the valley. It may be well to add here, before particularizing, that the aggregate collections from these mounds amounted to over 4,000 fine specimens, which are intended for the National Museum at Washington. These consisted principally of about 30 specimens of steatite and sand stone pottery and pipes, many lance arrow heads, hatchets, fish darts, celts, gorgets and various other kinds of things. Hemmite iron paint hatchets, and paint-cups. Several hundred pieces of shell money. Bone and horn punches used for dressing the flint arrow heads into proper shape. Twenty-one bracelets, evidently made from Lake Superior copper. One copper gorget (breast plate), copper crowns, and many copper heads. All of the copper was heavily coated with verdigris. Indeed, from the copper crown, breast plate and bracelets on one of the skeletons which the Professor exhumed, the end of the bark coffin had become so coated with verdigris, as to mislead many into the belief that the coffin had been copper-plated. And so some of the West Virginia newspapers reported it. But the Proffessor wants it distinctly understood that he authorized no such statements.

In a mound 35 feet high and 540 feet around its base, was a vault 12 feet square and 10 feet high, the walls of which had been supported by bclak-walnut timbers, some of the timber as much as 12 inches in diameter. In the center of this vault, lying horizontally on its back, was a giant skeleton seven feet six inches long, and measuring 19 inches through the breast, under the arms. The arms were extended by its side. On each wrist were six large copper bracelets, four of which had been inclosed in cloth or dressed skin. The fact that these bracelets were so deeply incrusted with verdigris and that the decay of the enwrapping material had been so great, made it impossible for the eye of science to distinguish with certainty as to whether this inclosing material was dressed skin or cloth. Under the skull was a stone lance head. There was a copper gorget upon the breast with two holes in it. This gorget, which is four inches square, is regarded by the Proffessor as having been a badge of authority. Laying on the left shoulder were three blocks of isinglass, 7x9 inches on the surface, and nearly one inch thick. The weight of these had so crushed in the shoulder that it was impossible to get an accurate measure across from shoulder to shoulder. Hence the necessity of measuring through the breast, under the arms, as above stated. In the right hand was an hematite iron hatchet, having a four-inch blade. This hatchet was without an eye for a handle. In the left hand were several lance heads, six inches in length, of fine flint manufacture. One of these was among the specimens which the Professor had with him, and showed the reporter. Leaning backward in a bark coffin, which stood somewhat slanting from a perpendicular position, was another skeleton, in such a position in relation to the first, as to let the left hand extend over its head. On this left hand, thus extended over the giant's head, were two copper bracelets. And in the right hand were a bunch of lance heads similar to those of the giant. In each corner of this solemn vault was a warrior enclosed in his bark coffin, and standing nearly erect with a stone hatchet, not groved, and lances in or near his hands. Nearly 100 various specimens of arms and ornaments were found in this one vault. The falling in of this vault caused a depression or hole on the top of the mound. In this depression a subsequent race—the stone work builders, or modern Indians—had placed a stone coffin, seven feet in diameter and four feet high. In this stone coffin was discovered a much decayed skeleton and some very rude stone weapons.

In another mound two miles above, and nearly the same size as the last described one, were found two skeletons, with rude weapons. This was very near the top of the mound. Then there was about 30 feet of earth similar to dry mortar, so hard, as to require picks for excavating it. This hard earth extended down to the natural surface of the ground. But here was made the most wonderful discovery of all. Quite a number of the people from that vicinity happened to be present, at this supreme moment, says the Professor, and among them the Hon. John E Kenna, United States Senator from West Virginia. The remains of a large sized warrior was found lying flat on his back, with a copper crown covering his head and neck, ornamented with sea shell and bone beads. On one side of this warrior lay five others with their feet all pointing towards him, while on the other side were five women (as indicated by their size and ornaments), also having their feet pointed towards the central warrior. About these skeletons were found various weapons and ornaments. At the head of each skeleton were double cisterns, cemented, and containing more or less water. These cisterns were of different diameters but averaged about four feet in depth. The nature of this sepulcher seems to have been so different from any other yet discovered, that the Professor says that were it not for the fact of so many reliable witnesses having been present, he would hesitate to publish it. The question naturally occurs. How came these other 10 skeletons there, five of them male and five female, all evidently buried at the same time with the Chief? Could they have been entombed alive? Then these 10 cemented double cisterns at the head of each skeleton—for what purpose were they made? Each of them contained more or less water; can it be that this water has been pent up in this old ancient mound for ages? Yet how otherwise? For 30 feet above—and more than that distance around this spot, there was hard earth, "dry like mortar," which had to be excavated with picks. It could not have seeped up through the natural ground beneath, for the cisterns were well cemented. This is known in the Kanawha Valley as the Oreel Mound, and is on Col. Ben Smith's farm.

Another mound, two miles below the Smith farm and on what is called the Poor Farm, in Kanawha County, is 306 feet in circumference and 25 feet high. The top of this mound is a small, flat plane, 40 feet in diameter. Its top and sides, to a depth of about two feet, was covered with the natural soil. The entire remainder of the mound was ashes which had been burned until they were very fine and heavy. However these ashes had all been deposited in bark vessels, containing about one-half a bushel each. About the center of the mound were two large skeletons, in a sitting posture, facing each other, with one leg of each between those of the other, and their hands extended, palms upward, towards one another. Resting upon their hands was a curious altar, made of stone. This altar consisted of a bowl-shaped stone about two feet in diameter, the concave side up, and filled with ashes. On its top was a flat stone cover, with two holes in it, and having on it the ancient Totem marks. But what good now to us, who cannot interpret it, the mystic language of this Totem mark? Down, even with the natural surface of the ground, in this mound, was found an immense slightly concave altar. The center of this altar was filled to about the depth of six inches with fine ashes. Around, further from the center, there were ashes and bits of human bones, piled up to the depth of nearly two feet. These seem to have been pushed aside from the center to make room for the fine ashes which were left in the center. The Professor sunk a 12-foot shaft down the center of this mound, and when he came to this huge altar, he excavated as far around it as he could without its caving in on the men; perhaps obtaining a diameter of about 22 feet, without discovering the outer rim of the altar. Hence he could not give its diameter. He says that there cannot be the least doubt but that these ashes are the cremated remains of human beings. The Kanawha County Commissioners, who have full powers over everything pertaining to the Poor Farm, have given instructions to have this interesting old mound torn down and scattered over the farm as fertilizing material. When Prof. Norris told this he looked as if he regarded it as a piece of the worst kind of Vandalism. What thoughtful person does not agree with him? True, these are only the remaining marks of an ancient and a very rude civilization, but are they not of the deepest interest to us in studying the customs of a pre-historic race? There had been no vault in this mound. It seems to have been principally used as a deposite for the cremated remains of hundreds of people.

Skeletons were found in all the other large mounds, six of them containing vaults somewhat similar to the one first described.

Here then, on both banks of the beautiful, blue watered Kanawha river, had been an immense City ages before Columbus discovered America. The Valley here is very narrow, with high steep hills for a background on either side. But two miles above these old ruins is the now flourishing City of Charleston. Charleston itself, is an old City, settled by people of the highest culture. Only in the last 10 or 12 years has it taken on anything like a strong, energetic growth. Yet, this future Capitol of West Virginia is soon destined to be the center of a large and industrious population. In our day, the great mineral wealth of the surrounding country, and the splendid facilities for shipping will account for this. But what, in the days of these Mound Builders, made this spot a center of civilization? Yet traces of similar old ruins are found at, or near, the site of nearly all our great Cities on this broad continent. In all the wanderings of the human family over this throbbing planet, it seems that in every age when its civilization was consummated, the great centers of its populations had gravitated to the same old spots.

The interests of humanity seem to demand the publication of the following facts: Two months ago my attention was called to the case of a poor woman who was said to be afflicted with a cancer. I found her with an ulcer on her shoulder at least five inches in circumference, angry, painful and giving the patient no rest day or night for six months. I obtained a supply of Swift's Specific, which I persuaded her to try. She has taken five bottles, the result of which is that the ulcer is entirely healed up, nothing remaining but a small scab, not larger than one's finger nail, and her general health is better than for five years past. She seems to be perfectly cured.

An old man of 67 years has been subject to scrofulous sore five years. He had one on his cheek as large as a silver dollar, swollen, raw and constantly exuding very offensive matter. Another on his foot of the same character, and several on his hands, all of about two and a half years standing. His general health was poor, and he could scarcely get about at all. He has taken two bottles of Swift's Specific. The sores are all well, leaving scarcely a vestige of their former existence, and his general health better than it has been in ten years. I consider its effects wonderful—almost miraculous. REV. JESSIE H. CAMPBELL,
Columbus, Ga., October 17, 1883.

WHO FANATICS HAVE BEEN.

Effects of Prohibition and the Sale of Rum Contrasted.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

MENOMONIE, WIS., Nov. 19, 1883.

As I see that you believe in Pulverizing the Rum Traffic, I feel like lending you my aid. I am aware that every person who has independence and manhood enough to take a firm stand for the rights of man, and humanity generally, by favoring absolute prohibition is called a fanatic; but, thank God, the exhibit gives no terror to the brave souls who are organizing to fight by intelligence the worst enemy of man that is now in existence on this planet. George Washington and all the noble band of patriots of the Revolution who turned their faces upward toward heaven and called on help from the God of Israel to defend them against the tyrant, who by his actions said that they had no rights that he was bound to respect, were called fanatics. But it appears that God blessed their fanaticism in such a striking manner that all the crown heads of Europe were compelled to acknowledge it. Yes, readers, those children of God hung out a clean, sweet flag, and the presence of the Almighty, defended it. When Abraham Lincoln said that a house divided against itself could not stand; that this country could not remain one half slave and one-half free, (which proved true), he was called a fanatic. When I enlisted in the armies of the Union, believing that if the Almighty intended part of the human race to do all the eating and others all the work, that he would have made some men with all hands and others with all mouths, and also believing that every intelligent human being that could look Heaven square in the face had a right to enjoy his liberty, a majority of my comrades, and myself, were called fanatics. Wil am Tell, Arnold, Wiaklivied, and a host of other great men too numerous to mention were called fanatics. I will mention two more, Galileo and Sir Isaac Newton. It appears, according to correct history, that there never have been any great and good causes or principles advocated that resulted in virtue and general good for the human family but what the authors and defenders have been called fanatics. So Temperance men need not let one nerve tremble at such an epithet, coming from an enemy whose only foundation and principles is avarice and the destruction of the human race generally. If you read history with impartiality you will learn that God has always blessed what one part of the world has called fanaticism. But who are those temperance men and women? Take a square look at them if whisky has not put a pair of false specs on your eyes. If you are not impartial you will have to acknowledge that they are a set of pretty good looking people. Do you find many of them convicted of crime or breaking the laws of our land? If you answer truthfully, you will say no, no. But they all appear to be a No. 1 class of citizens. But now lets look at the side of intemperance. But Oh, how heart-sickening is the sight! We turn away with disgust. It is so far beyond my pen to describe all the mass of corruption and disgusting details resulting from the indiscriminating sale of intoxicating liquors that I almost fear to try. First it robs men's pockets, and afterwards makes criminals of them; and may send their souls to hell. Leaves widows and orphans in tears, rags, and misery. It causes man to take the life of his brother man, and often the partner of his bosom, leaving his children to the cold charities of the world. It is the author of a great majority of all the nameless crimes all over the civilized world. And yet there are men who pretend to be men of superior virtue and intelligence that are, for mercenary motives, defending the abominable traffic. Great God! I pity such men when I know that God is just and that His justice will not always slumber. Oh, I believe that if the dead could speak, that temperance would be a grand success all over the world. If it was marked on the tombstones over the graves of all who died by intoxicating spirits, what a tale it would tell to the living. But charity for the dead forbids it, and the liquor dealer is permitted to pursue the even tenor of his destructive way. But let us step into one of the large cemeteries of one of our largest Cities. We walk until we approach the liquor dealer's grave. The money that he has received, and wrung the majority of it from the unfortunate, may have caused his friends to erect a nice marble shaft over his head with very nice language on it. But where will he be on the morning of the Resurrection? I will answer that question by echo answering, where? But as far as we are enabled to see, the following would be his correct epitaph: "Here lies a man so avaricious that he regarded not woman's tears or orphans' cries, but lived and died the advocate of human suffering and misery." We pass on to the poor inebriate's grave. We can only say of him: "Here lies a man whose appetite for strong drink was perpetuated by the liquor dealer until death struck him." His poor wife may lay next to him. We can only say of her; "Here lies a woman who during life was a stranger to happiness, but who was acquainted with all the woe, misery and suffering possible, through the liquor dealer's influence over her husband." We pass on. Here are little graves of children who knew not the happiness of children of temperate parents, across whose brows the marks of sadness and sorrow were seen in life, until the grave hid them from the power of the liquor dealer. But Oh, thank God, the rum-seller has no more power over them now. They sleep sweet. When the beautiful gates are let ajar they will enter with their babies as their equals and companions. But Oh, again I say, where will the liquor dealer be? Again, I say, echo answers where? Mr. Editor, I hope that you will still use your intelligence to Pulverize the Rum Power. If the question is agitated and kept before the people, the truth will prevail finally, without the least shadow of a doubt. The winds of Earth and the waves of the ocean will finally bring us help. The great center of infinite space, and the "planets in their revolutions will fight for us;" "for our cause is just.'

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Too Fresh.
Boston Star.

Something ought to be done with Hon Perry Belmont. His Democratic friends in Congress ought to sprinkle him with salt; he is too fresh.

GASTRONOMIC GOSSIP.
Philadelphia Call.

Buffalo tongue makes the dainty eaters talk.

Some *bon vivants* now have baked apples served with roast duck.

Apple fritters make a nice *entree* to be served with roast duck.

Artificially tender beefsteaks are too numerous at hotels and restaurants.

The "Russian salad" served in this country is quite unknown in the Czar's domain.

Guva jelly is now the correct thing with game at ultra-fashionable dinner parties.

Ten thousand bunches of water cresses are daily sold in London. The best come from Springhead, near Gravesend.

The new "white plume" celery is creating a stir among horticulturists. It will not come upon the market in any quantity until next season.

Chopped turkey and celery make a very nice salad, providing the oil is good, and one much better than alleged chicken salad made of veal.

Strawberries from Florida are to be obtained now at the fruit stores, but at prices that make the hair on an economical man's head stand on end.

The imported asparagus in glass jars, new invoices having been received, is unusually fine, and served on toast, can scarcely be distinguished from the fresh vegetable.

Under the course "Southdown mutton," at a dinner in Washington this week, was the Shaksperean quotation: "Faith, I can cut a caper and I can cut the mutton to 'it," and under lettuce salad, "You may pick a thousand salad ere you light on such another herb."

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We publish a partial list of those who have received some of the best presents in the last month. The following received Diamond Rings.

Miss Minnie Byer, - Hamilton, Ont.
Edward Hunt, - Port Elgin, N. B.
Geo. W. Jewell, - Myersdale, Pa.
Ellen M. Carroll, - Mendon, Ohio.
Albert L. Reid, - Rochester, N. Y.
Thos. Mathews, - Kansas City, Mo.
Foster Armstrong, - Wheeler Stat'n, Ala.

The following Gold Watches.
Angus J. Powers, - Georgetown, S. C.
Annie L. Wilkins, - Jessup, Ga.
Theo. C. Jewell, - Deerfield, N. H.
Gordon E. Moffatt - Brockville, Ont.
N. E. Gill - Camden, N. J.
Ward B. Ricker, - Holyoke, Mass.

The following $20 Gold Pieces.
Clara E. Wheeler - St. John, N. B.
Lewis Mitchell - Dayton, Ohio.
Ada. L. Ryan, - Yarmouth, N. S.
James P. Beat, - Albany, N. Y.

The following Silver Watches.
Clara E. Simpson, - Topeka, Kan.
Miss Kate Sawyer, - Bridgeport, Conn.
E. D. Phillips, - Osceola, Ind.

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Bismarck and Pauline Lucca.
Berlin Letter to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A prominent picture dealer in Friedrich strasse, who devotes one of his show windows to the display of pictured celebrities, is causing a good deal of comment for having a cabinet photograph of Mme. Lucca beside one of Bismarck in the center of the window, which they monopolize just now. I was walking past the place the other day with an old resident, when the window attracted us.

"Well, I declare!" he exclaimed, "Do you see? Those photographs are placed conspicuously alone. I will tell you a little story. Years ago, at the time when Lucca sang here regularly, a picture of herself and Bismarck, taken together, decorated the shop windows. You can imagine the astonishment of every one when it appeared. The darling of the Berlin public and the great Bismarck. They were both at Gastein that Summer, and from the appearance of the picture, and all that could be learned, it was supposed that the two had been out in the promenade one morning and, as a sort of a 'lark,' gone into a photographer's gallery and had their pictures taken together. They appeared just as if they had come in from the promenade. No one ever thought that Bismarck had intended the picture to be made public, but that the enterprising photographer could not resist the temptation to thereby fill his purse. Everyone bought the photograph, as it suddenly appeared in all the windows, but the curiosity as to how the distinguished pair came to pose before the camera was never satisfied, as neither the diva nor the Chancellor offered to explain."

Crushing a New Member.
Washington Letter to Augusta Chronicle.

O'Neal, of Missouri, being a new member, ought to have kept his tongue between his mouth for the season. He became what they call here "too previous" and was accordingly annihilated by Mr. Reagan. Having alluded to the River and Harbor bill as a "steal," Mr. Reagan retorted that the gentleman from Missouri spoke flippantly of steals as if he was an expert at such things! This settles Mr. O'Neal. His political grave is dug and there are no mourners in the House.

Old "Saddlebags."
Philadelphia Times.

"Old Saddlebags" is the campaign title with which Mr. McDonald has been baptized by Waterson, to enthuse the people as a Presidentirl candidate. Harry flings it out in his biggest letters, and follows it with the portrait of McDonald that was distributed free to the Indiana Democratic editors a few days ago. Why not picture the saddle-bags along with the saddle-bagger? Give the saddle bags a chance!

Ohio Drummed Out.
From the Washington Post.

Perhaps the National Democracy will conclude to get along without their Ohio brethren hereafter. It is impossible to reconcile views so extremly divergent. The Democrats of the country believe in reforming the tariff and in reforming the Civil Service. The Democrats of Ohio seem to believe in doing neither one nor the other. Well, let them go in peace, but be sure they go in time. In the great Democratic contest of the coming Fall we want none but reformed Democrats on guard.

He Has Found His Place at Last.
New York Tribune.

Denis Kearney, the Sand Lots orator whose recent attempt to start a labor movement in this City was a wretched failure, has abandoned the political arena and is at present engaged in the lucrative employment of selling pies and kindred refreshments at Ocean Beach, near San Francisco. Denis seems to have a hard time of it in finding out just where his forte lies.

Even Logan Could Not Beat That.
New York Sun.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in acknowledging the receipt of a Welsh translation of one of his speeches, says: "I fear I am too old to learn to read it, but I shall always regard it with interest." Logan couldn't have acknowledged in fitter words the receipt of an English translation of one of his own vigorous orations.

Why Lotta Was Hissed.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

San Francisco journals are very indignant at the hissing of Lotta in London, and are at a loss to account for it. They should consider that Lotta's pure character is not as highly appreciated abroad as at home, and that while she is to us the same little girl she was many years ago, the London hoodlums saw in her nothing but an old maid with girlish ways and a youthful kick a world too high for her shrunk shank.

Manifest Lack of Confidence.
Philadelphia Call.

Much of the faith which rests upon the predictions of the New York *Sun* is caused by the fact that what Mr Dana says will happen never does happen. In that way Mr. Dana is a man to be depended upon.

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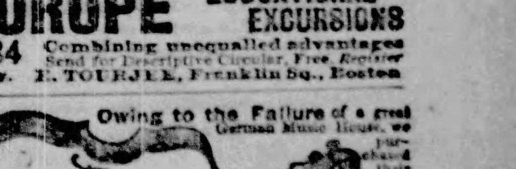

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The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

SOCIAL ETIQUET.

XI.

"Society becomes my glittering bride,
And airy hopes my children."

Of a woman who would make a social success, who would reign as a queen among those with whom her lot is cast, who would be

"The glass of fashion, and the mould of form,
The observed of all observers,"

the remark of Wordsworth must be essentially true. It is necessary to study, not the needs or necessities of her friends and acquaintances, but their pleasures, and the way to offer them in the most agreeable form. Not only must she be hospitable, but her hospitality must be stamped with refinement, and be of the most approved style. The passing caprice of fashion must be recognized and conformed to in a certain degree, though it need not have absolute control.

Of course every woman must use good sense and taste in these matters. What would be proper and required in a City might be out of place in a country home and among plain country people, but the tact and discretion of the hostess must regulate this. The general forms may be the same, modified by the circumstances and surroundings. The "coffee" described last week may be given in a village or by a farmer's wife to her friends as well as anywhere, and so too, with the entertainment to be described in this paper, which is to be

A TEA.

There are two forms which this social pleasure may take, the one very much like the "coffee," and the other a more elaborate affair where the guests are to be seated at a long table with the host and hostess presiding. The invitations to the former are in the same form as to the "coffee" except *that* word is changed to "tea" and later hours, usually from "four to seven" substituted for "from two to five." This is to enable gentlemen to be present.

People invited to this sort of entertainment are not expected to remain thro' all the hours named in the invitation. They come and go. The hostess has a small table in front of her upon which is a fancy tea-kettle or urn, under which a spirit lamp is burning to keep the water boiling. By her side is a tea caddy and a tea-pot. She brews the tea in the latter, pours out what is needed for each new installment of guests, and keeps it hot until they have finished, by a tea-cosey, which is, you know, a wadded cap to set down over the tea-pot.

The usual accompaniment of the tea, in the way of eatables, is sandwiches. This can be followed by cake or fruit, if one pleases. In New York they are frequently given with no other refreshment than those first named above, but both must be of the best quality. To serve the guests in this way, only one servant is required. The little tables are not considered a necessity, but they are always convenient, and add to the pleasure of the occasion by enabling the plate, cup, and saucer to be set down if desirable to do so, while the guests are laughing and chatting together. The ladies come in walking attire, but lay off the outer wrap before entering the parlors. Gentlemen wear plain black suits but not dress coats.

Of course it is not an absolute necessity that the hostess shall brew the tea before her guests as they need it. That is simply the mode where it can be done, copied from the pretty, informal way in which that sort of thing is conducted in England. The tea may be brought in just as described in the "coffee." And *vice versa*, the latter may be made more informal by serving the coffee from the urn in the parlor, in the same way as first described in the "tea." This is eminently desirable when the guests do not number more than a dozen.

The second kind of "tea" requires much more elaborate preparation, altho the number of guests is quite limited. From 12 to 15 should be the outside. More than that renders the serving very difficult for the host and hostess. The invitations may be verbal or written, and the exact hour when tea is to be served named. Guests should make it a point to arrive 15 or 20 minutes before that time. To be later is to be undeniedly rude, and not to be tolerated unless the cause was an imperative one.

In the setting of the table is a fine opportunity for the display of taste and refinement. The table-cloth should be immaculate, the finest and whitest of the linen which the house affords, the napkins of medium size and equally unexceptionable as to appearance. A little to the right of each place have a knife, fork, and one or two spoons, as the case may be. The napkin should also be placed there with a square of bread upon the top of it or in its folds. In front is a card with the name of the guest who is to occupy the place, and also a buttonhole boquet for the gentlemen, and either that or two or three loose flowers for the ladies. The proper thing to do is to fasten them to the coat or dress and wear them the rest of the evening. Everyone must understand that these flowers are not a necessity, but they add greatly to the beauty of the table when the guests enter the dining-room. The cards save a world of trouble to the hostess in seating her friends.

If flowers are put in the center or upon the ends of the table, let them be in flat dishes so as not to obstruct the view. The fashion of lofty vases flower-filled in such situations has gone out, and it is almost as great a relief as would be the banishing of big hats from the opera house. Who has not been martyrized by being obliged to crane the neck around such an obstruction in order to catch a view of some one speaking across the table?

In this country most of people are so fond of butter that it is one of the essentials at a meal, a belonging, as one may say, with bread. This universal desire for the article is not always catered to in the early part of a "tea" but if it is, it should be made in small patties and placed upon the individual butter plates in front of each place to be occupied. A glass of water should keep it company, this not to be poured until just before the guests enter, or immediately after they are seated. Pepper, salt and vinegar are now usually arranged in sets, one or two on such a table as we are describing, instead of being in a castor, or placed at the individual plates. Pickles or olives in some fancy dish may be allowed, but besides these mentioned, no other dishes should be visible when the guests first sit down.

The place for the host and hostess is opposite each other, not at the ends of the table, but at the middle so that they can speak to each other with regard to the serving if necessary, without attracting the attention of the whole tableful. I know this is contrary to the general arrangement, and where the table is nearly round it does not matter, but if long and narrow, the later style is the better.

Before the host the waiter puts the plates nicely warmed, and brings on the first course. The bills-of-fare for such teas are so varied that I shall simply describe one which I lately enjoyed, given by a lady who combined culture, refinement, knowledge of style, and the best of housekeeping qualities. It may serve as a hint to those who are in doubt about what should be offered at such an entertainment.

Hot broiled white fish was what first challenged our appetites. With this was served lemons. These were cut in halves and put into tiny sauce dishes by the side of the butter plates. A few slices garnished the platter upon which the fish was placed. Sometimes the halved lemons are put upon the top of the napkin. Of course they must never be rolled before hand. Either way is much nicer than to have slices of lemon laid upon the fish on your plate. The juice is all that anyone desires to give flavor and point to what he is eating, and it is much easier to get what you want by squeezing it from the half, than by endeavoring to press it out of the slices.

Both pickles and olives were passed at this time. The olives were arrange in a unique manner. A piece of ice just the shape of the dish was placed in it, and then the center scooped out for the olives. Around the outside edge rose-buds were placed and powdered ice thrown over them. The effect was very pretty. When wine is served it should be with this course.

Following the removal of the fish and the dishes came a potato salad, with which bread was passed. This course should be entirely omitted, unless it is lettuce, or like the one I speak of, is made of potato. The reason why fish or chicken salad would be out of place is that either seems too heavy with the other courses. In fact, this course is not at all necessary at a "tea," though sometimes provided.

Next came a superb dish of Spring chicken, with which was served jelly, pickles, and buiscuit. Tea was also brought on, the salver being placed before the hostess, who poured it for those who wished it in place of the coffee which was poured out by the servant. Of course the sugar, cream and spoons are to be handed to each person individually.

In place of the chicken, this course may consist of scolloped oysters and sliced tongue. Oysters in some form are always *en regle* for one course at either a "tea" or a "dinner," for they are so universally liked. The poet was not wrong when he enthusiastically sung:

"Oh! a jolly old bird is the oyster fish
As he sits in his pearly shell,
A-thinking how many a delicate dish
He can make when cooked well.
Broiled or roast,
Served on toast,
Or raw on a dainty platter;
Escallop or stew,
Either will do,
Or fried in crumbs or batter.

And a knowing old fish is the oyster bird,
As he idly seems to doze;
For he drops not a hint, he speaks not a word
Of all the secrets he knows—
Blissful hours,
Shady bowers,
Whispering, low and sweet;
Table delights,
Merry old nights,
When jolly old cronies meet."

When the chicken had been well discussed much to our gratification, cake, canned fruit and ice cream were served. Of course the table had been entirely cleared of anything that had pertained to the previous courses. A dish of fruit prepared as I described in the last paper, was also set upon the table and fruit napkins laid by the side of each guest. Finger bowls were also placed at intervals around the board, the coffee of those who wished it renewed, and then amidst merry jokes and laughter the pleasant "tea" was shortly terminated by the rising of the hostess, whose example was quickly followed by the guests and all passed into the parlors.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Pretty Table Materials.—Three broomsticks, any old ones will do if not roughened. A heavy square pasteboard box without a cover, or a piece of pine board square, triangalar, round or heart shaped, whichever is preferred. A square of plush, or one of the shape of the table. Three or four heavy tassels, according to shape of top and the same number of cords and tassels

Saw the broomsticks off of equal length, bore a hole in each one midway between the ends, pass a strong string through and tie them so they will stand in tent shape. Rub them off with sand paper and paint them black, then when dry rub them with chamois skin to polish them. Set the box or board on the three upper prongs and tack it to them. Put the plush over it and catch up the middle of each side and tack it to the middle of each side of the top of the table. Where they are fastened put a cord and tassel, and fasten a tassel to each drooping corner.

If any one wants to make it more simple and less expensive she can get a handsome cretonne cover and finish the edge with a fringe and where it is looped put a handsome bow of ribbon. A broad ribbon should be tied in a bow around the place where the sticks are fastened together,

HINTS.—A very pretty and serviceable splasher can be made of Japanese straw matting. Put a coarse embroidery in worsted or crewels around it and tie in a fringe across the bottom.

A pretty covering for an old chair or a stool can be made of strong black cloth,—pieces of a worn out coat would do,—with bright colored cretonne figures appliqued on.

A very pretty trimming across the top of a window to come down over the curtain is a strip of pasteboard covered with autumn leaves, dried ferns and red berries, with a few vines fringing the lower edge. This is really beautiful and anybody can make it, if she only prepares her leaves and ferns nicely. This trimming will last all Winter.

Fabric Painting, Lambrequin Design. This design is for a small lambrequin with two points, bird on spray in each point. The pattern for this design costs 35 cents. The lambrequin is pretty made of broadcloth, crimson felt or velveteen, or on sage green felt. After the painting is thoroly dry the edges of lambrequin may be simply pinked. We will suppose our design to be stamped on crimson velveteen. We will need 5 cts. diamond dust, one tube each vandyke brown, mauve lake, ivory black, lemon yellow, pink madder, silver white, emerald and chrome green, 5 cts. drying oil, 5 cts. of turpentine to clean brushes; pen and holder, and one fine long handled brush. Vein all the rose leaves with pure lemon yellow; then mix equal quantities white and yellow and paint the small butterfly. When this coat of paint is dry, spot the butterfly with ivory black, a small spot on each wing. The leaves may now be painted, mixing chrome and emerald green, adding one drop of oil. Be careful not to touch the veins which you have painted with yellow. Shade one side of each leaf a little darker than the other. Now retouch the veins with your fine brush dipped in pure chrome green. Brush over lightly so as to preserve the fineness and evenness of the veining. Paint the center of rosebuds with pink madder to which just a touch of white has been added. The calyxes of buds paint with pure chrome green. In one point the bird sits on a branch of half blown single roses. Paint these with pure pink madder. When this coat is dry retouch with white and pink madder mixed on the edges of petals. Paint the calyxes of single roses with emerald and chrome green mixed. Paint the eyes of both birds with pure ivory black. For the bird in point with butterfly we will use lemon yellow and mauve lake, putting paint on with a medium sized pen. First outline the bird with the brush, using pure lemon yellow. Then paint the tail with alternate strokes of mauve lake and lemon yellow. Place the pen down firmly, and draw with stroke before you, as before described in painting birds. Paint the head and main part of the body with lemon yellow, hightened with a little white. Then paint wing with first a stroke of mauve, then a stroke of emerald green, then a stroke of yellow. Dust well with diamond dust while the paint is yet moist. Outline the other bird with lemon yellow, painting the tail with first a stroke of ivory black and then a stroke of chrome green. Paint the wing with first a stroke of mauve, and then a stroke of black. The bills of each bird should be lemon yellow, with a narrow line of ivory black.—E. S. L. THOMPSON.

A Fancy Apron.—Take a piece of cheese-cloth, size required for apron, fringe bottom and sides by raveling, fringe bottom deeper than sides. Make two places across bottom by drawing threads and draw narrow ribbon through, also draw threads across the top and draw ribbon through. Make ends of strings and pockets to correspond with bottom and the result is quite pretty.

A Floral Panel—is made of a panel of bark with a bunch of leaves or sumach berries, or bitter sweet fastened on with a bow of ribbon.

A Cotton Doll.—Five cents worth of cotton batting will make several. Cut out a rounding skirt and fasten on writing paper same shape. Button hole stitch with split zephyr, stitches ⅛ of an inch deep and same apart. Make briar stitch above this with different color. Take a small roll of canton flannel and shape a head by taking a small bead for each eye. Stitch on each side with black thread to make a nose. Draw closely. Also a stitch across for a mouth. Make a pointed shawl with rounding corners in front, ornament like skirt. Put on. Make a front for bonnet and fasten on paper and work. Make crown and skirt of bonnet and work, then gather onto front. Work straight sleeves. Put piece through. Make a straight piece and point one end and fasten over like a muff. Let edges of sleeves come to this at hand. Tie bonnet close to the chin with zephyr and dollie is done.—ANNIE R. BOYER, St. Jacobs, Ill.

Pretty Lace.—Cast on 31 stitches. Knit across plain. First row—S 1—k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 2—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—k 9—o 2—p 2 tog—k 2—o 2—n—k 1. Second row—S 1—k 2—p 1—k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 19—o 2—p 2 tog—k 3. Third row—S 1—k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 3—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n k 8—o 2—p 2 tog—k 6. Fourth row—S 1—k 5—o 2—p 2 tog—k 19—o 2—p 2 tog—k 3. Fifth row—S 1—k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 4—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—k 7—o 2—p 2 tog—k 2—o 2—k 1—o 2—n—k 1. Sixth row—S 1—k 2—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 19—o 2—p 2 tog—k 3. Seventh row—S 1—k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 5—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—k 6—o 2—p 2 tog—k 9. Eighth row—S 1—k 8—o 2—p 2 tog—k 19—o 2—p 2 tog—k 3. Ninth row—S 1—k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 6—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—k 5—o 2—p 2 tog—k 2—o 2—n—o 2—n—o 2—n—k 1. Tenth row—S 1—k 2—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 2—o—2—p 2 tog—k 19—o 2—p 2 tog—k 3. Eleventh row—S 1—k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 7—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—k 4—o 2—p 2 tog—k 12. Twelfth row—P 1—k 11—o 2—p 2 tog—k 19—o 2—p 2 tog—k 3. Thirteenth row—S 1—k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 8—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—k 3—o 2—p 2 tog—k 2—o 2—n—o 2—n—o 2—n—o 2—n—n. Fourteenth row—P 1—k 2—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 19—o 2—p 2 tog—k 3. Fifteenth row—S 1—k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 9—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 15. Sixteenth row—Unbind off 10 stitches—k 4—o 2—p 2 tog—k 19—o 2—p 2 tog—k 3. Begin at first row. The o 2—p 2 tog—in this pattern means over twice, purl two together.—MISS H. D. VAN DEMIN, Copake, N. Y.

Knitted Leggings.—Use good strong Germantown or zephyr and No. 14 needles. Cast on 84 stitches, knit 8 inches in ribs of 2 plain, 2 purl; you then decrease for the calf of the leg. In ribbed knitting, the decreasings are always the best made in the center of the leg and at the back. Knit two stitches on together twice, one on each side of the center; rib with the stitches forming that rib. Knit 6th row ribbed, decrease again, repeat from the edge 4 times more, then knit one rib again for the ankle. A frill may be made round the ankle, which is becoming to the foot, by knitting 2 stitches in every alternate stitch in the two following rounds. These are ribbed as before, and knitted a depth of two inches. If the frill is not added, cast off loosely around the ankle.

Correspondence.

HOUSEKEEPING.—In the BLADE of Dec 6th "Emma" inquires how to become a good housekeeper. If "Emma" is one of the sort who make of their housekeeping a mania, I doubt if any rule could be given that would suit her critical eyes. To be a good housekeeper one does not need to keep her house in a state of immaculate order; a little "charming confusion" gives an air of homelike comfort, which no strait-laced regularity can. Let your boys feel that their home is a place where they can throw off restraint and be at home; not that they must sit stiff and prim for fear of disarranging things. Too often are boys driven in this way into the streets to find that comfort and good cheer which they cannot get at home. All this time, while the masculine portion of the house is suffering, our "good housekeeper" is reaping a reward in bodily and mental ills—the larger part of which could be done away with by the sacrifice of some of her needless work. Consider the way a "good housekeeper" spends her life—washing, ironing, scrubbing, baking; baking, scrubbing, ironing, washing!

Of course, the above is necessary work; but a great many spend an unnecessary amount of "elbow-grease" upon it, as, for instance, the washings. Many a woman runs the clothes thro two suds, boils, rubs again, rinses before putting out. At least half the work could be done away with by getting a good washer, or following some methods given in the HOUSEHOLD. After a long day spent in following the formula given above, our housewife is in no condition for mental recreation or bodily rest. She will, in time, degenerate into a mere machine, when she might be a healthy, intelligent woman. I would say to "Emma," not to be governed by any rule that asks any such sacrifice of intellect.—AIDA.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.—I wish to say that I agree with Polly Pritchard on the subject of schools. I intend to teach school myself when I get my education. Now I want to ask her or any one else, a question which has been on my mind for some time: If, in the country schools the teacher should set apart one day, or even one afternoon, in the week for compositions, recitations, and a talk on the general news of the week or one subject; if she should have some of them learn the Psalms of David in meter, and some of the others learn them in prose, and then talk about them, wouldn't it do good? It seems to me, perhaps I am wrong, that it would help boys and girls to know more about the truth of being at peace with yourself and you will be at peace with everybody else.

This is but a starting point. If they find out that the language, or English of the Bible is as good as that of Shakspere, and the poetry as good as that of our best poets; if they learn that the Bible is the ancient history of the world, and also if they learn that there are stories in this Book, which is about the same as Greek to most of them, they will read them. As they read it they think of it, and as they think of it they study it unconsciously I have more to say, but first I want the opinion of those who are older and know more. This ought to be done in the homes, but it isn't, and so I think the school-room ought to try. Where there is a will there's a way.—PUSSIE.

HOW TO DO IT.—While looking over some of my copies of the BLADE, I noticed a question in one of the October numbers, that "June" wished to know how small children can be kept busy. I will tell her my means of keeping them employed. I let them print all of their reading and spelling lessons on the blackboard whenever convenient to do so; but when I cannot find room enough for them, or when I use the blackboard for other recitations, I let them do the work on their slates, and let them bring their slates to the class and read their lessons from the slate, trying to encourage them in their work regarding neatness, accuracy, etc. This will not only keep them employed and out of mischief, but will also at the same time teach them to write. Those that are able to write I let write instead of printing. I consider penmanship one of the most practical common school studies, and one which is by far too much neglected.

Thus we can kill two or three birds with one stone. I have taught 10 terms of school, and during my first few terms did not know how to keep all of the pupils employed during the whole day; but by reading school journals, attending the teachers' institutes, and by my own experience have learned better how to govern and control a school.

In the first place I try to make myself well acquainted with all of my pupils in my school as soon as possible, and study their different dispositions and characters. I also make it a part of my business to visit the parents and patrons of the school, and try to persuade them to visit the school, so that the pupils see there is a general interest manifested for their welfare, and all to work in harmony, for a good motto it is: "In union is strength."

I try also to ascertain the former condition of the school before I begin teaching where I never taught before, and when I find there has been any discord, I can govern matters accordingly and thereby sometimes prevent a great deal of trouble.

I also think a teacher must be a sort of genius and possess tact, as well as to have the necessary education. I have known teachers that possessed very profound education, yet in the profession of teaching, made almost total failures.

For a person to understand a subject or branch is one thing, and to tell or teach it so that another one will understand it, is a different thing. Not everybody is calculated for teaching.

We must, in order to be successful, also, vary our exercises in the school and the way in which we hear recitations. If we simply call up our classes, ask questions and let the pupils answer them, and just go through the same rigmarole from day to day during a whole term, it is simply monotonous. Too much like eating one kind of food all the time, or without any salt in it. We must vary the exercises from time to time, especially when a class is seeming to lose interest, then we must contrive some plan by which to revive a new interest

Another useful weapon is to possess a knowledge of the science of phrenology, so that we can learn the true disposition of every pupil and learn to control each one individually. The way in which you can gain the respect and love of one pupil, will, in many cases, not gain it in another one. Therefore it is necessary for us to understand human nature, at least, to a certain extent.

But may be I better come to a conclusion with my article and leave space for more beneficial productions than mine. If my ideas will be favorably received by a number of readers of the good old BLADE, I am willing to write a series of articles on school government, if some of the younger teachers think they will be benefited by the same.

"June" had some excellent ideas expressed in her contribution. Would like to hear from her again.—HUMBLE TEACHER.

"CATO'S" ANSWER.—When I last addressed the HOUSEHOLD, it was at a time when a misfortune was about to overtake me, and I wrote just what I thought and felt, and am not coming now with an apology. There are certain circumstances which "Country Cousin" does not understand. Why is it that country boys want to come to the City, and look on it as the ideal life, and young men in the Cities have the same ideas about the country, thinking the life of a farmer the happiest and most independent? So our best plan is to adapt ourselves to circumstances. I would long ago have left the City and the East and gone to the West, where a bright future is in store for all who will work long and patiently. But, much as a man may desire to seek a new sphere of action, it is his duty to stay where he can do the most good, not for himself, but for those who are dependent on him.

I have been in the country, was raised there, and many a time have I hoed potatos, cut and husked corn, taken in hay, and driven the cows to and from the pasture. I never got far enough on to follow the plow. And those years, now gone forever, linger in my memory like a pleasant dream.

Now comes "City Girl," taking up the cudgels in defense of the city, and surprises us with a glowing description of a City Clerk. She must have seen a "Dude" or "Masher" when she was looking for one to describe. She also speaks of machine-shops. I worked in a machine-shop four years, and while doing so, qualified myself for office work. But there are times when hundreds of men are walking its streets idle, and if you are out of employment at such a time, it is almost impossible to get anything to do, on farms or anywhere else. And "Country Cousin" must certainly realize that there are certain times when despair enters into the life of all, even that of the farmer. And that a person cannot always leave these horrid cities any more than he could leave the country if he wanted to.

As for "City Girl's" idea of clerks, I know a great many, and if they had to do it, would take hold of the plow and do their best, and they can hardly be expected to go with their boots all dirt and dust, when they can be kept clean with little trouble. Hard-working, noble hands are encased in the glove spoken of. How many are supporting some aged mother, or working for wife and family, doing their work in life, performing the duties God has assigned them, not holding a plow, but something equally as honorable, doing as much good in their sphere as we hope "Country Cousin" and "City Girl" are in theirs?

I think if those persons who are writing constantly about marriage, would give us the benefit of their experience, and tell us the secret of their success in life, we would derive more good from it. We will all get married when the time comes in spite of everything, and all the philosophy is only wasted. Why does a girl of 17 or 18 want to get married? They throw away the best part of their lives just when they are budding into womanhood, beginning to go out and have a good social time. Why a girl just throws away her life, and the best part of it, too, when she marries before 22 or 23, when her judgment is matured and she is not willing to entail upon herself a life of misery for a mere passing fancy. As for kissing, a girl that will allow a young man to kiss her—unless engaged—is no lady, and don't deserve the name.—CATO.

SOMETHING FOR "JUNE."—In the BLADE of October 11, "June" asks a way to keep small children busy. I have found that there are many things which they will become interested in and which will keep them quiet. One very feasible way to busy them is to print or write words upon the blackboard for them to copy upon their slates, and then require them to do the work well before you accept it. After a little practice you will be surprised at their work. Of course they cannot do such work for any great length of time, so I have had them draw simple figures by putting straight lines together in different ways.

Then I have a box of letters, such as are used in the game "Word making and word taking" which I distribute to some of the little ones and let them form the words in their lesson with these.

One time I had some tadpoles in school which I used to let the children watch, as a reward for hard labor. But alas! the tadpoles are short-lived. If any reader of this ever succeeded in keeping them until they became frogs I would like to know how.

In a country school in the Summer I give the whole school oral lessons in botany or geology or both, and in Winter lessons in physiology, dissecting, etc. These things interest the small children and teach them to think about common objects.

If my methods will help "June" or any one else I shall be glad. Any one desiring to know further about my work can address me, enclosing stamped envelope, and I will reply as promptly as possible.—MARY H. BRADLEY, Ada, Minn.

LITTLE CHESTER.

Died August 22, aged 8 months and 5 days.

Fold the little hands so waxen,
O'er the pulseless baby breast,
For our darling one is sleeping,
In death's long and dreamless rest.
Press the gold fringed eyelids gently
O'er the sunny trusting eyes.
Eyes that closed on earth forever
Open up in Paradise.

Vain we question why it happened,
How it can be for the best?
Asking why th se feet so early
In their journey needed rest?
But though hearts are aching, broken,
With the dull, un easing pain;
Though the light of Life seems vanished
Never to come back again;

Yet, oh, who would ask to call him
From his home of light above?
Who would ask that God had left him
Here to cheer us with his love?
Even with our love to guide him
In the paths of peace and right,
Would he still have entered heaven
With a soul so pure and white?

MARIA.

Inquiries.

Will some one please tell me a cure for the face looking full of holes, resembling a piece of paper perforated with the point of a pin. There is nothing said about it in the "Health and Beauty" chapters. I have only been troubled a few months with the same, and thought perhaps there might be some cure if taken in time, although it would appear to be almost incurable.—E. J.

Follow the directions given in "Health and Beauty" for getting rid of comedones. It is much the same form of skin trouble.—ED.

"Mrs. C. H. Burkhart," let me shake hands with you. I, too, love to read, and if you will write to me and state what kind of reading you prefer, I will send you some papers. I have read several books this Summer and Fall. We have a library containing 60 books, each member paying $2. Can any of the members of the HOUSEHOLD tell me how to keep my hair from splitting at the ends? Letters addressed to Miss Lela Burns, Joy, Mercer County, Ill., will reach me in safety.

Can some one tell me how much turpentine can be taken at a dose without injury?—TREE TOAD.

It depends upon the individual and what it is used for. When given for tapeworm a tablespoonful is used. It would be well not to use such large doses unless under the direction of a physician.—ED.

I made my way (starting alone) from Ohio, across the Rockies and to the Pacific coast. I had a first-class unlimited ticket, and stopped at my pleasure. I am now in the mountainous region of northern California. I can furnish you with almost any information you wish in regard to traveling or business, etc. I will send anything desired, to all who will send me the necessary instructions for making hair jewelry, flowers, etc., paper flowers, feather flowers and worsted flowers. Address Mary Clay, Ukiah City, Mendocino Co., Cal.

Will some one please tell me, through the HOUSEHOLD, where I can get some wintergreen plants? If so, please let me know through the BLADE, and I will send postage for some.—G. S. CHAPIN.

Will "Subscriber" of Dec. 13, please give me her method of raising canary birds? I have been troubled with chronic dyspepsia ever since I was a child. Will some one please tell me what is good? Many patent medicines are recommended, but none that I have tried have ever done me any good.

I would like very much to get a little orphan girl three, four, or five years of age. I have no children of my own, and would like one that I could love as my own.—"SANS SOUCI."

Can any of the members of the Household Department tell me what will take lamp oil out of a rag carpet? What has become of "Wife of a Good Husband," and others we used to hear from often; also Pansy, the one who was opposed to widowers marrying a second time?—PENNSYLVANIA.

Will some one please tell me if there is such a thing as a barometer for finding gold or hidden treasures? If so, is there virtue in it? Is there virtue in this magnetic power for hunting a hidden treasure? Where could I send to get one?—J. H.

There is no such thing.—ED.

Will some one tell me how to mend a hole in an iron pot that has become so thin in the bottom that the blacksmith cannot be trusted to do it?—UNGRACEFUL.

I would like to have the address of the lady who tells how to stuff and preserve birds and animals. She did not tell what all the tools were used for, or what the chalk or soap was used for.—M. B.

Will some one tell me how to stain and varnish a violin? Oil or anything that will go into the wood will not do as it will injure the sound.—A LIFETIME SUBSCRIBER.

How can I clean castor bottles that have had vinegar in and have become rusty looking?—ALICE V. STINER.

Will "City Girl," who gave directions for making hair chains in the HOUSEHOLD a few weeks since, please tell me how to splice the hair when it is too short to make a chain of sufficient length? Will some one give directions for making other stitches in hair chains? There are several different ways of making them. I would like to learn to make them, especially the cable pattern.—MAUDE.

If the wedding dress is a walking suit, the hat and gloves should match it. White is only admissible at a full dress wedding. A veil should not be worn with a walking suit.—ED.

Will the editor please tell me if a wedding dress should be matched, the gloves, hat and veil be of the same color as the dress, or be white? Please tell through the HOUSEHOLD. I mean this for common farmers not those who can dress in silk and satins, They may have some style that common people cannot get.—MISS ENQUIRER.

Will the editor or some one inform me whether prarie chickens and quails can be salted or pickled for summer use? If so, how?—A SUBSCRIBER.

What can I do to help provide food and clothing for my children? Husband has been idle nearly all Winter with poor hope of anything to do before Spring; seven of us to feed and clothe, rent to pay. The outlook is dark enough. He is strong and able to do any kind of work. I am not strong, but can do any kind of sewing, knitting, crocheting, embroidery, but no one wants that here. Perhaps some of you can suggest something that would be of benefit. It is a disgrace where I live to be in want. My girls would have a poor life at school if the truth was all known.—AUNT HEPRA.

Can any one of the HOUSEHOLD inform me where I can get a book of the best and shortest method of mathematics, and a rolling or pocket slate; also a book of musical instruments?—E. F. RIGG, Versailles, Ill.

Answers to Inquiries.

Will you please inform me if stamps will be taken for Miss Bouton's book on fancy work? To kill nits on birds take and flour them with common white flour, and keep bathing water away from them for a few days. They will never be troubled with them again.—M. P. Burgette, Helena, O.

Stamps *are* taken for "Fancy Work and House Decoration" though postal notes or silver are preferred. If you send stamps however, let them be of either the two cent or one cent denomination.—ED.

Worm Powder for "Vincent:" Take of white Indian hemproot, mandrake, pinkroot, bitterroot, of each in powder, 1 oz.; balmony, in powder, 2 ozs.; socotrine aloes, in powder, 4 scruples; mix thoroly together. This is a certain remedy for any worm that may exist in the human body. For a child a year old, place a teaspoonful of the powder in a gill of molasses, and give a teaspoonful every hour, until it operates freely; after which give a teaspoonful three times a day for several days in succession.—A. H. Box 54, Atlantic, Iowa.

I would like "Vincent" to try starving the child for a few days, and feeding it brown coffee for the tape-worm, which will starve the worm and cut it to pieces. I would like you to try it, and report through the BLADE.—A MOTHER.

Many thanks to the many friends, though unknown, who so kindly remembered me during the holidays by sending me beautiful cards and other mementos. I also thank many friends for music orders—for my own music, and for Instructors. I have been asked to write by several persons upon certain subjects, I have not time to do so. My time is taken up. The many pleasant, encouraging letters from my friends are very welcome, though I cannot always find time to answer, as I should like. Wish a happy, prosperous year to all.—ELLA GUERNSEY, Sedalia, Mo.

In looking over the HOUSEHOLD inquiries last week I noticed "Discouraged No. 2" wants some of the million BLADE readers to give him or her some advice. We will take it for granted that "Discouraged No. 2" is a "him," and my advice is go to work. If your "business" does not employ all your time you had better go at something that does. The fact is there are too many that are trying to get on in this world with "quietly at home," and upon the streets "work," afraid or too lazy to put their shoulder to the wheel and earn an honest living by the sweat of their brow. Such persons, should not be given a place among men and women who are out in this world battling with the elements, and proving themselves an honor to their families and to the world, and a blessing to the society of which they are a part.—N. O. T. DISCOURAGED.

The above is pretty severe, but the writer has probably met and been disgusted with some of these ever complaining people who always seem to be in trouble, and yet really have only themselves to blame for lack of good condition. If Discouraged No. 2 is unfortunate, of course our correspondent's remarks do not apply, but let him arouse himself out of his gloom and work once more with a will, for the light will come when well-doing is persevered in.—ED.

In the BLADE of January 3 I see a letter from "One of the Discouraged Ones" asking for information on silk culture. Having experience in that industry I feel prepared to answer all questions on the subject. I found ready sale for my cocoons, cash down, sold to a Virginia firm. No one need fear but what there will always be a demand for silk. The demand for American silk is on the increase. The reason new beginners have trouble to find a market for their silk is the want of more information. The industry is so new a new beginner has a great deal to learn, yet it is very simple and plain when once learned. I will take pleasure in giving all the information I can to any one wishing to engage in silk culture by addressing me with stamp and envelope.—MRS. M. J. BARTH, Iola, Allen Co., Kas.

Recipes.

Cinnamon Bun.—One lb. flour, 1 gill yeast, ½ pt. milk, 2 ozs. butter, 2 ozs. sugar, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 grated rind of a lemon, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 handful currants—washed, picked and dried. Set the sponge with the yeast, the milk lukewarm, and enough of the flour to make a smooth batter, and set it in a warm place to rise. Beat the butter and sugar to cream, add the eggs well beaten, the salt and the lemon, and work well into the sponge as soon as it is light. Mix in the rest of the flour with milk to make a dough a little softer than bread dough, and set aside a few minutes. Dust a pie-board with flour, put the dough in the middle, dust it on the top, roll it out in a sheet 12 by 6 inches, and a quarter of an inch thick; brush it with melted butter, leaving a margin all around of one inch unbuttered, washing margin with white of eggs, strew with currants, and dust with powdered sugar mixed with cinnamon; roll over like roly-poly, cut into cakes across the roll an inch thick, set them flat on a square pan and bake like bread; turn out of the pan while hot.—MARY.

Homemade Peppermint Drops.—Take 3 cupfuls sugar, ½ cupful water; let this boil for five minutes; take from the fire and flavor with the essence of peppermint; the quantity must depend on the strength of the essence; a few drops are usually sufficient. Stir with a silver spoon until it is quite thick, then lay a buttered paper on a platter, and drop the mixture upon it in little circular-shaped pieces

Roll Jelly Cake.—Three eggs, ½ cupful butter, 1 cupful flour, 1½ teaspoonfuls baking powder, ⅔ cupful pulverized white sugar sifted, 4 tablespoonfuls sweet milk and a little salt. Stir thoroughly and bake in shallow pans—a dripping pan well greased is best; put the batter in the pan till about ½ inch thick, and bake in a moderately hot oven. When done, turn carefully from the pan on a cloth, spread jelly evenly over it with a knife and roll while hot; if this is not done the cake will crumble.—NIRA JAMISON, Newway, Ohio.

Wedding Cake Recipe.—Having a good wedding cake recipe I thought I would send it, as there are so many that used this kind of cake in the HOUSEHOLD: Take devotion, 5 lbs.; extract of faithfulness, 3 lbs.; heartfelt satisfaction, 4 qts; prudence and good nature, each 1 lb.; confidence and mutual forbearance, 2 lbs.; gentleness and modesty, each 8 ozs.; matrimonial fidelity, 3 lbs.; enjoyment, 3 qts.; patience, industry and economy, each 1 lb.; wisdom and experience, 15 ozs.; discretion and benevolence, 9 ozs.; spice of sweetness, 4 ozs.; essence of purity, 1 oz.; seeds of virtue, 2 lbs.; sweetness of disposition, 7 pts.; balm of a thousand ills, 1 qt.; cream excellence, 5 pts.; milk of human kindness, 1 gal.; common sense, 100 grains.

Mix these ingredients thoroughly together with cheerfulness. Then pour this mixture into the golden bowl of domestic happiness lubricated with the oil of gladness, bake in the oven of double blessedness, heated with the fire of true love. While warm, overspread the whole with a frosting of gracefulness; on the center place the star of hope, set round with dimples and the sparkle of bright eyes. The whole, with a wreath of smiles interwoven with rosy blushes and pink of perfection, fasten the wreath with the golden chord of harmony and the silver threads of discourse.

Cupid avouched under oath that one of these cakes would last a lifetime, and improves with age, and that all those who ate of it would never have cause to seek for divorce.—KANKAKEE.

Crullers.—Five cupfuls flour, 1 cupful butter, scanty; 2 cupfuls sugar, 4 eggs, 1 spoonful rose water, nutmeg: rub butter and sugar together, add eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; then flour. Roll half an inch thick, cut into narrow strips, twist into various shapes, fry in hot lard until it becomes a light brown. Have the lard abundant and hot to prevent soaking. Sift on powdered sugar if you like.—M. J. M.

Mock Oysters.—One pt of canned tomatos, 3 large teacupfuls of while codfish cut up fine, 3 pts of water, a tablespoonful of sweet butter; boil twenty minutes; add 1 pt of rich milk and ½ teaspoonful baking soda; serve immediately.

Cream Salad.—Chop or shave ½ head cabbage, stir into it a little salt and ½ cupful of thick cream; heat ½ cupful of vinegar stir into it the yolks of 2 eggs, a teaspoonful sugar, and ½ teaspoonful of mustard, pour this over the cabbage just as it goes to the table.—M. J. M., Oswego, Ill.

White Soup—Four large potatos, 1 egg, butter, celery seed, 1 pt. milk. Boil the potatos, mash them fine, and add the eggs well beaten, a little celery seed; boil 1 pt. milk, and the same of the water in which the potatos were boiled; pour on to the mixture boiling hot, stir it well, strain, and send to the table at once.

Tomato Omelet for Supper—Take equal parts of sliced onions and tomatos, peeled and freed from pips, chop them both coarsely. Fry the onions in butter. When cooked, without being colored, add the tomatos, with pepper and salt, and keep stirring the mixture on the fire till it forms a sort of *puree*. Make a plain omelet in the usual way and insert this in the fold on dishing it.

Our Young Folks

IN THE PARK.

BESSIE CHANDLER.

"We mustn't go near the pond, sissy,
'Cos there's something—I don't know what—there.
But I heard Mamma talking about it:
It isn't exactly a bear—
But a *stagnant*, I think Mamma called it;
And she says she's afraid every day
To live by the Park any longer,
And she wishes they'd take it away.

"I never have seen a *real* stagnant.
But I guess it has teeth and would bite;
But don't be afraid, little sissy,
Because, if it comes, I will fight.
I'd be glad to see just what it looks like,
But I don't want to get *very* near,
'Cos it might make a spring of a sudden!
—I guess we had better stop here.
And sit down on one of the benches.
Now, don't make a noise;—just keep mum!
And don't take your eyes off the water,
And we'll watch for the stagnant to come."
—*St. Nicholas for January.*

CHILDREN'S GAMES.

VIII.

The other day I was talking to two little boys about what they had been doing for a week, or since I saw them last. "Oh, having fun," was the reply, and it was given in such good earnest that I was sure the days must have been full of enjoyment.

This "having fun" is a good thing providing it is not carried too far. When boys forget to do the errands the kind mother requests them to do, when girls look cross if asked to stop their play and help with some little domestic duty, then the "having fun" is a wrong, and is not deserving of any sympathy. I am so sure, however, that most of the BLADE young folks are not guilty of that sort of thing that I am going to tell them about another game with which to enjoy themselves. It is very simple, but a great deal of sport can be got out of it even by grown up people. It is called

BLOW OUT THE CANDLE.

A candle is lighted and placed upon a stand on one side of the room, around which the players are seated or standing. One of the company is then blindfolded, walked to the center of the room by another, made to take three steps toward the light and three steps backward. This is repeated three times. After the last time, the one blindfolded is left standing alone in the middle of the room. He is now to turn slowly around three times, counting each round aloud, then go forward and blow out the candle. No one must speak or move during the process, or laugh aloud. Should anyone do so that person must take the place of the blower.

This play usually throws the players in convulsions of laughter, all the more violent because they must be repressed. I shall not tell you where the fun comes in, for if you have played it, you know; if you have not, it will be all the more comical for not knowing.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

GUY KELTON'S SHOVEL.

A Christmas Story.

BY CATHARINE R. MCDOWELL.

I.

"The first real good chance I've had to use my present!" exclaimed Guy Kelton, as he looked out of the window one morning in January, delighted to find that the snow had fallen during the night, and was still fast coming down. "Now, Nita"—as he met his sister a while after on the stairs—"don't let me forget to write Uncle Robert a letter to-night, for when he gave me the shovel I promised to send him an account of the first storm I should use it in."

"It seems almost too pretty to use," said Anita, admiringly, as they were standing together in the hall after breakfast, Guy putting on his things. "Let's take a good look at it, for 'twill never be so bright again. It's different from most shovels," she continued, half-questioningly, as he togged at his boots—"see; larger at this end, to make room for your initials, perhaps. How they seem to stand out, Guy! I wonder if I could tell what they are from the library windows?"

"Of course you could," answered Guy; "the letters are so dark; and then their being on the light wood makes them still plainer; but sit in the window anyway, Nita, and watch how I get along. This is the shovel's first day in the world, and I must make itself a name."

Anita ran laughingly for her fancy-work; then seated herself where she could see Guy whenever she raised her eyes from her work.

There he was, hallooing to attract her attention as he plunged the new shovel into the snow, and half staggered into the road with its burden.

"How is that for a beginning?" he called; and Anita waved her work high in the air in token of her approval.

The shovel, with its pretty initials, and bright lines of color running down the handle, seemed on the high-road to making for itself a name in the world, were one to judge from the white mass that was growing in the road, and fast lessening on the sidewalk.

But the little sister was not the only one who seemed interested in Guy's progress. A boy stood near the steps—a boy of about Guy's age, but there all resemblance ceased—a thinly-clad, half starved lad, who was rubbing his purple hands and stamping his benumbed feet as he kept his eyes fixed on Guy.

"Of course he wouldn't let me," he muttered. "He might, though, if it wasn't such a beauty. I've a mind to ask him, anyway," and he half stepped forward. "But no; I don't dare"—as he resumed his old position.

"Strange that that fellow should hang around so," thought Guy. "I should think he'd go to work. Any one can shovel snow, and he could earn a good round sum such a day as this, instead of wasting his time staring at me."

But still the boy watched him, and when Guy, having finished his work, set the shovel against the railing, he met the same steady gaze.

"Have you ever shoveled any?" Guy at length inquired, as he rounded a snow-ball to send against the window where Anita sat, as a signal that his work was done.

"Have I?—just let me show you," was the answer, as a ragged sleeve stretched toward the shovel.

Guy hesitated, but for a moment only, and in another the boy had the shovel and was in the road tossing the feathery flakes far away.

"Bravo!" called Guy, watching him plunge into the mass of snow already heaped; "how you make it fly! Why, I believe you could have cleaned this walk in quarter the time it has taken me. Why don't you get a shovel and make your fortune?"

The face that had brightened at Guy's praise fell again at this question. "That's just it. How can I? Who'd trust me?" he said, hopelessly.

"Why, anybody that had seen you work," said Guy confidently. "You could pay for one by noon," he added, a moment later,

"I know it," said the boy, looking longingly at the shovel he held.

Guy caught the look. "What!" he mentally exclaimed. "He couldn't think for a moment I'd let him take *mine!*—Uncle Robert's present, and never used till to-day! Well, I rather guess not!" He turned toward the boy with a most forbidding expression, but changed it as suddenly when his eyes fell upon the small, pinched face bent in admiration over the bright colors on the shovel, and the thin chilled fingers which were slowly following the traceries of the initials *G. K.*

Another moment and Guy was saying, "Take my shovel until you can earn enough to buy one for yourself; I will not need it any more to-day."

"Really!" cried the boy, his whole face bright with joy. "You needn't be afraid to trust me," he added, hurriedly; "I'll promise to have it back here by noon." Then there was something said about a little brother ill at home, and Lottie gone to find something to eat, and no one to take care of them but him.

Guy did not catch all his words. He only remembered distinctly a last sentence—"My name is Alfred Kelly, and I never yet broke my word."

Anita's attention had been arrested by the snow-ball, and she had looked up to see Guy talking with a strange boy, who soon afterward was using the new shovel, while her brother clapped his hands in applause.

What could it all mean?

A few moments later and the boy had shouldered the shovel, and was running with all his might up the street.

"He has stolen Guy's shovel," cried Anita, starting from her seat. "Stop him! stop him!" she called, rushing to the door. "Oh, Guy, can't you catch him!" as her brother came up the steps. "Chase him! Call some one!"

"I let him take it," said Guy, quietly.

"*You let him take it!*" repeated Anita. "Oh, Guy, how could you?—Mamma, Guy's shovel: he has loaned it to a boy that he doesn't know—that I don't believe he ever saw till to-day!"

"Not so fast," put in Guy as Anita hurried her mother out on the stoop to see a pair of heels nearly out of sight. "When you hear all about it mamma, I know you will say it was right."

But Anita did not wait for her mother's words of approval as Guy related the scene that had just taken place out-of-doors. She hurried to the library window for what she assured herself could but be a last look at Guy's shovel.

II.

"We've certainly seen the last of it," Anita kept repeating as Mary answered the bell all the afternoon, and no Alfred Kelly presented himself. "How very foolish of Guy," she continued thinking, "to loan that beautiful shovel and to that boy! What a lesson it will be to him! What could he have been thinking of!"

Another ring. Anita rushed to the stairs, and then back to the sitting-room.

"'Tisn't him," she announced, ungrammatically; "and the street lamps are being lit. What do you think now, mamma? And you too, Guy?"

"Oh, I don't give him up," answered Guy, cheerfully.

"You don't! and why?"

"Because he promised."

"But he promised to be here five hours ago," argued Anita."

Here Mary tapped at the door.

"A wee mite of a thing, ma'am, as says she wasn't big enough to lug it home. It's only herself, ma'am, as knows what she means. She's been all day, she says, a-findin' of the house, and is out on the steps now a-cryin' as though her heart'd break."

Guy had understood, and when Anita and her mother came down stairs it was to find a little girl in the hall clinging to his arm and crying bitterly.

"He died thinkin' 'twas his'n," were the words they caught in spite of her tears. "Alf said you wouldn't blame him when you knew. It's right by him now," and the little frame shook with deep sobs, while the words came more broken still. "Alf wanted you to see it there, and told me to be sure and tell you all how he died thinkin' t'was his'n."

"Oh! what do you mean?" asked Anita, as she strove to take hold of one of the little hands—which but clung the firmer to Guy's sleeve—in hers, while Mrs. Kelton bent her face tenderly to the tear-stained one with words of comfort.

But the tears started afresh.

"I must not stay. Alf told me to come for some one. Oh, please come back with me," she implored of Guy. "He said he knew you would when I told you he was dead."

"Not Alfred!" moaned Anita, with repentant tears, "not dead!"

"Not him," said the little one, softly—"not him. I mean our little brother Georgy."

"It isn't far," said Lottie, as Guy, having hurried on his things, half led, half followed her in the direction she bade him. "'Most there, 'most there," she repeated at every turn, tightening her hold on Guy, as though she feared he might leave her. "There, now we've passed the last lamp, and it gets darker and darker; but I shan't get lost; no fear of that," as she led him into a narrow passageway, then up some stairs that shook and creaked beneath her light weight.

"Alfred, I've brought him," she called "and he came just as quick as he could, for I never found the house till a little while ago. And to-morrow his mother will come, and the little girl you saw in the window. And, Alf, he doesn't mind about the shovel. His sister said she didn't believe he'd care if he never saw it again."

"But you must see it," said Alfred, as he took Guy's hand, "and let me tell you all about it—all how pleased he was, and how he thought I'd bought it for him for Christmas. Oh, I couldn't tell him," groaned Alfred, "that it wasn't meant for him, and he lookin' at it so lovin' like, and laughin' so glad when he catches sight of the letters."

"'G. for Georgy,' says he, a-clappin his little thin hands, 'and K. for Kelly,' and, sure enough, I looked, and 'twas. And I couldn't but cry to see him so happy. 'Plainer,' says he, 'than on Joey's blocks, ain't it?' Joey lives down stairs, and brings up his blocks sometimes o' nights to play with 'em;" and pointing to the corner of the room where on a low bed Lottie nestled her head lovingly by the tiny pale face on the pillow, he gave a great sob.

"No, let me go on—I must," begged Alfred, as Guy strove to quiet him. "I want you to know how happy it made him, and as how he talked all about the colors, and kept a-sayin' the letters. 'G. K.' says he, over and over—'G. K., and so beautiful! I must have it by me to-night,' says he, 'to see it as soon as I open my eyes,' and you wouldn't ha' known him, and he so bright and happy like. 'And I can help you, Alfie,' says he, 'with your shoveling to-morrow, when I wake in the morning all rested.'"

Guy's tears fell fast as he mutely followed Alfred to the little bed.

"He is *all rested* now," smiled Lottie, sadly, as they approached. "Isn't he, Alfred? 'An angel' you said."

A year has passed. Another Christmas is with us.

"I think you ought to bring your shovel upstairs, Guy," Anita is saying—she and her mother deep in the mysteries of an enormous box—"for we wouldn't be so busy with all these surprises if it were not for it, you know."

"And yet, Nita, don't you remember how you wanted to take a last look at it that morning?"

"Indeed I do. I never supposed then that the time would come when it would look far more beautiful to me. What a history—hasn't it, Guy? And had you thought that it is just a year this very day since we went to see them in that cold, dark room?"

"Yes; and how you came home and wrote Uncle Robert all about it, I never knowing till his answer came."

"I'm so glad I did. Think how everything is changed, and all that uncle has done for them. Lottie so happy at Aunt Helen's, and Alfred doing so well; and then all these presents he has sent for them—I can put these in, you said, Mamma; the hood on top this way, right next the furs, you see; now the mittens. There, isn't that bright, and doesn't it seem to wish one the gladdest sort of a Christmas?"—*Harper's Young People.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. It acts directly upon the blood and the mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c.

News for New England.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Some enterprising chemist has discovered that fair qualities of rum and whisky can be made from sorghum molasses.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills cleanse the system stimulate the appetite and digestive organs, vitalise the blood, and thus renew the golden age of youth.

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL

Dr. Price's SPECIAL

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from Select Fruits. That yields the finest Flavor. Have been used for years. Become The Standard Flavoring Extracts. None of Greater Strength. None of such Perfect Purity. Always certain to impart to Cakes, Puddings, Sauces, the natural Flavor of the Fruit.

MANUFACTURED BY

STEELE & PRICE,

Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.

WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

6

--COUGHS--

Consumption

In cases that have been given up by their doctors and their friends; all hope gone, all efforts to cure ceased, when some one that had been saved from a like fate comes in or hears of their case, and says: "You are no worse than I was. But look at me now. HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND did it, and it will cure you too." Friends, never give up until you have fully tried HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. It is sold in bottles at 50 cents and a $1, the contents of the latter being nearly triple that of the 50-cent bottle.

Remember the name — HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR—*as there are counterfeits* C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 115 Fulton St., New York, Proprietor. Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in 1 minute.

German Corn Remover kills Corns and Bunions.

CRAZY PATCHWORK Send to the Yale Silk Works, New Haven, Ct. for a dollar package of their beautiful silks for patchwork.

A Consumptive Man.

Detroit Free Press.

"Whisky did it!" announced the Court as Joseph Smith appeared.

"Who's been drinking whisky?" asked Joseph as he looked around upon the audience.

"You have, sir! You would have frozen to death last night had you not been brought in by the officers. You were what is known in the Michigan Reports as 'stone-blind.'"

"Yes, I'm taking three glasses of whisky per day by the advice of the doctor."

"What for?"

"Consumption."

There was a general titter. The man had a voice like the roar of a blizzard and a chest big enough to contain the clothes of an immigrant family.

"Too thin," said His Honor.

"I can go right down to Ohio and lay my hand on the doctor," persisted the prisoner.

"Have you any money?"

"About thirty cents."

"Not enough; you go up for thirty."

"What for?"

"Consumption."

"Is it again the law in this State to have ill-health?"

"Yes, if you have to drink whisky and lay out in a snowdrift to cure yourself. Fall back."

"I'll fall back, but the Governor of Ohio shall hear of this outrage! Good morning, sir!"

The Testimony of a Physician.

James Beecher, M. D., of Sigourney, Ia., says: For several years I have been using a Cough Balsam called DR. WM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed hundreds of bottles ever since the day of my army practice (1863) when I was Surgeon of Hospital 7, Louisville, Ky.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

It is the Best Salve for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples.

BURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

Red Horse Powders cure diseases of animals'

Let Them Agree Among Themselves.

New York Sun.

The truth is, it is very difficult at present to get at any agreement of opinion among the ship-builders and ship-owners themselves. In a general way they want a revival of American commerce, but they are not prepared to suggest any comprehensive remedy for the depression that they deplore. This has been illustrated over and over again by the action of their conventions, and by the inadequate terms of the bills prepared by their most intelligent friends in Congress.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE In Debility.

Dr. W. H. HOLCOMBE, New Orleans, La., says: "I found it an admirable remedy for debilitated state of the system, produced by the wear and tear of the nervous energies."

Important Society Note.

London Truth.

The Queen's youngest son and his wife are not allowed to accept any invitations of any sort whatever without having first obtained permission from Her Majesty.

THE WONDER

Is becoming universal as to how such an immense sale could be created in Lowell for HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. But, my friend, if you could stand behind our counter a week and hear what those say who are using it, the reason would appear as clear as the noon-day sun. The real curative power of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA demonstrates itself in every case where *our directions* are faithfully regarded. We would that we might get before the people a fractional part of the confidence that is expressed to us every day in this medicine by those who have carefully noted (without prejudice) its effects upon the blood and through that upon the whole system, stimulating all the functions of the body to perform the duties nature requires of them. Try a bottle and satisfy yourself.

Cold Hands and Feet.

LOWELL, Feb. 3, 1879.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & Co.: Gentlemen—About one year ago my daughter commenced taking your Sarsaparilla. At that time she had very little appetite; could take no long walks, and her face was badly broken out with a humor. She was low-spirited; troubled with cold hands and feet; her blood seemed to be poor, and she was in a condition which caused us great anxiety. After taking one bottle of your Sarsaparilla she began to improve; and she now has a good appetite and can take much longer walks. Her humor is nothing compared with what it was one year ago. She is in better spirits, is not troubled with cold hands and feet as previously. And I attribute this improvement in her condition largely to your Sarsaparilla. She has taken six bottles, and intends to continue its use. I was inclined to oppose the trial of it at first. I now have great faith in it as a blood purifier. Very truly yours,

A. L. HINCKLEY,
No. 261 Broadway, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all druggists. Price $1; or six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Grafting.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

As some of the readers of the BLADE have asked for information about grafting, I will tell them how to make and use a wax that will not crack, peel, or run off. Take of resin seven parts, beeswax one part, and tallow one part; melt and stir all together, pour into a pan of cold water, (grease pan with lard to prevent wax sticking to it); now grease your hands with clean lard, and as soon as you can handle the wax, pull and work it until it is a light yellow color; now roll in balls and drop in cold water until quite cold, then lay away until wanted for use. To use this wax, melt in a small kettle or other convenient vessel. Grease your hands thoroly between the fingers and on the nails, and then dip in your hand and take as much as you can use before it gets too cold. When you get the hot wax in your hand, don't get in a hurry. It will soon cool enough next your hand to come off easily. As soon as you can handle it, make it in a little ball, hold in left hand—keep the hand closed in going from one tree to another to keep the wax warm. Work out and end from the ball with the thumb and fore-finger of left hand, and put it on top of the limb. Take the thumb of the right hand and spread the wax evenly and neatly over the top. Now take the wax in the right hand with an end between the thumb and fore-finger. Begin at top of the cleft, mash the wax up tight so that it joins the wax on top; draw your thumb and fore-finger down on each side of the cleft, and the job is done. With practice one can wax faster and better in this way than with a swab or brush. One thing that is important in waxing this way is to use good, clean lard on the hands, and as little as possible, as too much injures the scions. If you will use sawdust just as it comes from a green log, they will keep better than in sand, and there will be no grit on them to dull your knife.—Y. X.

On a Farmer's Complaint.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

The farmer from Western New York complains that he can't get farm help and wants the Chinese law repealed. Why? Simply because he can get Chinese help for one-fifth of what he has to pay Americans. It is the same with women help. He says that near them is a settlement of Irish. He claims the girls work in the country about six months for full wages. Well, if it is like it is here in Pennsylvania, full wages means from $1 to $2 per week, while in the City they can get from $1.50 to $3 per week, and need not work any harder. The hired help on the farm generally have the drudgery and all disagreeable work to do and get growled at because they do not work longer and harder.—WILLIAM A. HENRY, Berwick, Pa.

Some Questions.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

I am feeding Hungarian grass to my work horses, and they eat it readily. Some claim that it is not good for them. What do you think about it? My land is low and flat, and is a black soil underlaid with blue clay. I want to sow grass seed for pasture. What kind would you advise me to sow? Will Kentucky blue grass do here? The Agricultural Department sent me some Alfalfa clover. Will it do well in this climate and soil? I have been watching your paper for some time to find something in regard to those things, but have found nothing satisfactory. I would like to have some one's views about them. Also, about barbed wire fence.

I ask those questions as I have had but little experience in farming, and you would confer a great favor to a subscriber by answering them through your columns.—J. T. CHAPMAN, Erie Co., O.

Utilize, Don't Waste Your Shot.

For some months an "item" has been "going the rounds" of the agricultural press relating to the annual outlay made by different countries "in support" of agriculture. The figures given have varied greatly, but the object of the quotation has always been to belittle the appropriations made by this country in comparison with those made by other nations. Here is the last form in which the "item" has met our eye: "For the encouragement of agriculture, France appropriates $20,000,000 annually; Russia, $15,000,000; Austria, $5,500,000; and the United States, $176,686." We have not at hand the official figures of the outlay made by the foreign Governments mentioned "for the encouragement of agriculture;" but we have a very distinct remembrance that when we first saw this item, the figures were much smaller than those given here. With regard to the outlay for agricultural purposes made by this country, however, Commissioner Loring's last report shows that the expenses of the Department of Agriculture alone for the last fiscal year were $455,679. In addition to this the Treasury has expended over $85,000 on cattle quarantine stations, and to meet the salaries and expenses of the Treasury Cattle Commission, etc. Moreover, the General Government by the act of July 2, 1862, and its supplements, granted for agricultural colleges for the various States 9,600,000 acres of the public domain, the income from the proceeds of which amounts to nearly $1,000,000 a year already, though a considerable share of the land remains yet unsold. Surely this annual income should be credited to the liberality or justice of the General Government. Then, again, while all appropriations for agricultural purposes are made by the national governments of Europe, the genius of our institutions demands that a great deal of such appropriations must be left to the option of the various State Legislatures, and nearly all of these make annually more or less liberal appropriations for "the encouragement of agriculture." In all cases, the agricultural colleges have been built at their expense, and in nearly all cases yearly appropriations are made to aid in their support. The expenses of State Boards of Agriculture are defrayed by them, as well as of experiment stations in several States. Most of the States contribute also towards the expenses of State and County fairs, and pay the cost of various sorts of Commissions connected in one way or another with agriculture. Many of them also aid State horticultural and pomological societies, and furnish money for the encouragement of agriculture in several other ways. Indeed, the aggregate amount appropriated by our 38 States and eight Territories added to that granted by the General Government for the encouragement of the stalwart agriculture of this country, would make quite a respectable figure compared with the sums devoted by trans-Atlantic governments for the support of the sickly agriculture of Europe. Let us utilize our ammunition on real governmental abuses instead of wasting it on imaginary governmental shortcomings.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Need of Taking an Invoice.

Every man who conducts his business in a thoro manner, every year takes an invoice of the stock on hand, the number and amount of debts that he owes, as well as a list of the debts due to him. By this means he ascertains not only whether the past year's business has been profitable or not, but also just how he stands financially. How many farmers follow this plan? The great majority farm year after year without having anything like a correct idea of how much money they have made or lost, or how it was done. If at the end of the year they have lived and had a surplus, they seem to think this is all that is necessary to know, and go ahead another year. At the present time, no other reputable business could be conducted successfully on such a plan. My experience and observation are that farmers who follow this plan are not as successful, other things being equal, as the one who takes the pains to ascertain whether he is making money or not, and how it is done.

Take the farm first, place a valuation upon it; just what you would expect to receive if sold for cash. Then take an inventory of your household and kitchen furniture, then of your farming implements; then stock of all kinds; then the grain and wheat on hand; also the supply of food for family use. Make a complete list everything your own, placing a reasonable price on everything. On stock, grain, etc., the ruling market price in the neighborhood should be the basis. Then make a list of those who are owing you; if good or bad, make a note of the case just as it is. Then make out a list of what you owe, and to whom. An inventory of this kind should always be kept, and will often save considerable trouble. This will show you exactly how you stand financially, and from this you can judge better of what to do in the future.—*N. J. S., in Country Gentleman.*

Milk in the Family.

It is generally the object of all persons who contemplate living on a farm to keep a cow. The poor farmer, with only a few acres, attaches great importance to the value of his cow, considering her as one of the principal agents in assisting to support the family. A good cow is indeed a valuable acquisition in such cases, but we wish to call attention to the common practice of buying cows, which more than anything else, demonstrates the want of practical knowledge of stock among a large portion of farmers.

When a cow is to be purchased she is examined for health first. If fat and in good condition she is at once accepted, the qualities depending solely upon the statements of the one possessing her when sold. Few buyers are capable of judging her by exterior points; the udder is merely noticed to be large; the hide clean, and the appetite good. With the understanding that there is "some Alderney" in her the buyer takes her home. If most persons knew that the deepest milkers are usually not very fat, they would place less dependence upon condition. "Some Alderney" implies guess work on the part of the seller at once, as he cannot state exactly what she is, leaving out the fact that there are no Alderneys in this country at all. The udder may be large and apparently full, and yet the cow may give but a small quantity of milk. As to what her breeding is, her qualities as a milk or butter producer, or the quantity of food she requires for her support, become matters of conjecture.

It is important that farmers become familiar with the characteristics and points of excellence of stock. Without some knowledge in that respect they are as much in the dark as though they had never seen a farm. They may milk a cow handily, know how to care for her, and derive from her the best she can give, and yet they may be in total ignorance of what she is and what kind of stock she will produce. The farmer knows that there are breeds for all purposes, but only a few of them can be made to realize the fact that they cannot procure an animal suitable for milk, butter, beef, and the yoke. Such qualities are not cmobined in one breed. Before the farmer decides to buy he must determine upon what he wants. He must then familiarize himself with the breed he selects in order that he may have as good as can be procured. There is no middle ground in the matter, no breeding for combination. The determination must be in the straight direction for attaining the object, and until this is done, our farmers will rob themselves unknowingly. With the aid of the agricultural press there is no limit to knowledge, and the farmer who does not avail himself of information that may be invaluable, is far in the rear of those who watch closely every item that tends to assist them in matters of judgement and knowledge of selection.—*Ex.*

Apiary Profits.

A correspondent of the *Farmers' Home Journal* makes this statement of the results thus far obtained from his apiary:

"My apiary has been conducted strictly on the modern system of bee culture, and the results have been wonderful to the uninitiated. My apiary, situated as it is in a fine farming section, is regarded as a great curiosity by the people, and quite a number of people of both sexes have visited it and expressed the greatest astonishment at its magnitude and management. In the early Spring I only laid in sufficient supplies for an average honey season, and when the rush came, the supplies ran out and I lost heavily on that account. This loss has not been altogether a 'loss,' as it has taught me a valuable lesson—that is, to keep a bountiful lot of supplies on hand at the right time. A further loss was my failure to control swarming. Heretofore I confidently believed that I possessed the skill to govern the swarming impulse. But this season has either been an exception or I was mistaken, at least in part.

The best results obtained from a single colony, and its increase, was 239 pounds of surplus honey. This colony (imported stock) was allowed to send out but one swarm, after which the queen cells were removed and further increase thereby prevented. The parent hive gave 172 pounds, and the "swarm" gave 121 pounds, making in the aggregate as above 293 pounds. At the price of 15 cents per pound, the price at which my honey is selling at my apiary store room, this one colony has given $43.95 worth of honey, while its increase—one good swarm—is worth more than enough to cover all labor and expenses. My first six swarms gave 600 pounds of extract of honey of the first quality—an average of 100 pounds each, or in the aggregate $90 worth of honey. Several colonies made 72 one-pound (section) boxes of comb honey each, at 20 cents a pound, giving $14.40 as the income from each hive employed to produce this class of goods.

Tomatos for Liver Complaint.

The following remarks from the Mark Lane (London) *Express* may seem queer to people in this country: "For people troubled with a liver—and every one seems to be conscious of possessing that rebellious organ nowadays—the free consumption of tomatos, raw or cooked, is better than all the doctors' stuff in the world. This is now very widely known, and people who have a natural or acquired taste for tomatos find this food-medicine so very agreeable that they will not willingly go a day without some of it during the tomato season. The consequence is that tomatos are dear, and they will certainly be very much dearer if the supply is not largely increased. When they can be grown with advantage at all, they are very prolific; and I have no doubt that they can be grown to sell with profit at 3d. per pound."

How to Feed Hogs.

Some men feed in a very wasteful, hap hazard way, never taking thought whether at a profit or loss, very often giving enough at one feed for two. The natural consequence is the hogs do not want much for the next two or three meals. I once heard one of the most successful hog-raisers in this section of the country say that he always allowed his hogs to squeal for their feed, and I have found it a very good plan. I fed exclusively on corn. They will drink often, and should have access to plenty of water. A change of feed, such as pumpkins or thick bran slop should be given twice each week. Throwing corn any and everywhere, in dust and mud, is wasteful, besides this, it is unhealthy for the hogs. Every farmer should have a plank floor on which to feed his hogs.

Another important matter is to provide them good shelter, in the form of a good shed with roof and floor.

Hogs allowed to shelter at straw stacks, become unhealthy as the straw molds and rots; and, invariably, men who shelter hogs in this way, loose as many in the spring-time as would pay for a good shed.—*Farm, Field and Fireside.*

Irrigating on a Large Scale.

A local paper says the most gigantic irrigation enterprise ever inaugurated in the State of California has been commenced in Fresno County, the canal for which will be the largest in the State, and fed by King's River. The water is intended to irrigate 30,000,000 acres of rich land, at present barren through lack of water. The source of supply of this canal will be higher than any other debouching from the same stream. Its dimensions are 100 feet in width at the bottom; levees an average of 15 feet in height and eight feet wide at the top, broad enough for a wagon road. The depth of the water is expected to be five feet, with a fall of 18 inches to the mile. The dam in the mountain canon, whence the water is taken, will be a wonderful and permanent one. It is 25 feet high, 800 long, 140 feet wide at the base and 25 feet wide on top. It is rip-rapped on the inside with heavy rock, and every precaution taken to make it sufficiently strong to securely hold the great weight of water that must be supported. The water is led into the canal from a large head-gate, constructed of heavy timber, 100 feet in width and 18 feet high. It is planked over so as to make a bridge for heavy wagons, and has wings to protect it from the floods. The canal is expected to carry 1,300 cubic feet of water per second.

"Buchu-paiba," Great Kidney and Urinary Cure.

"Wells' Health Renewer cures Dyspepsia, Impotence.

"Rough on Toothache;" instant relief, 15c.

Betting on Horses.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Betting men are divided between the systems of betting on favorite horses or betting on famous jockeys. For instance, it is said that the small body of men who picked out Woods as the best jockey in England, and bet heavily on every horse he mounted, has made as much money as the followers of the Dwyer stables here. Fred Archer, of England, had by no means so strong a backing last year as he had the year before. He won more races than any other jockey on the turf, but the majority of them were races of small account. In this country there is very little betting on jockeys, people prefer to take the horse. But the chances are that when a jockey comes up who shows the ability of Archer or Woods, in America, the system will be changed and the money will follow the man and not the horses.

All of Dr. Price's preparations are reliable and unequaled in purity and strength. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Special Flavoring Extracts have gained a reputation for excellence that no article of their kind have ever yet acquired. The most careful physicians and chemists use them in their own families.

The Sunday School.

Paul's Second Missionary Journey.

LESSON 5, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1884.

Golden Text—Come over into Macedonia and help us.—Acts 16: 9.

LESSON TEXT.

Acts 15: 35-41, and 16: 1-10.

Paul also and Barnabas continued in Antioch, teaching and preaching the word of the Lord with many others also.

36. And some days after, Paul said unto Barnabas, let us go again and visit our brethren in every city where we have preached the word of the Lord, and see how they do.

37. And Barnabas determined to take with them John, whose surname was Mark.

38. But Paul thought not good to take him with them, who departed from them from Pamphylia, and went not with them to the work.

39. And the contention was so sharp between them, that they departed asunder one from the other, and so Barnabas took Mark and sailed unto Cyprus.

40. And Paul chose Silas, and departed, being recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God.

41. And he went through Syria and Cilicia, confirming the churches.

1. Then came he to Derbe and Lystra; and, behold, a certain disciple was there named Timotheus, the son of a certain woman, which was a Jewess, and believed; but his father was a Greek.

2. Which was well reported of by the brethren that were at Lystra and Iconium.

3. Him would Paul have to go forth with him; and took and circumsized him because of the Jews which were in those quarters; for they knew all that his father was a Greek.

4. And as they went through the cities, they delivered them the decrees for to keep that were ordained of the apostles and elders which were at Jerusalem.

5. And so were the churches established in the faith, and increased in numbers daily.

6. Now when they had gone thgoughout Phrygia and the region of Galatia, and were fordidden of the Holy Ghost to preach the word in Asia.

7. After they were come to Mysia, they essayed to go into Bithynia, but the Spirit suffered them not.

8. And they passing by Mysia came down to Troas.

9. And a vision appeared to Paul in the night: there stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia and help us.

10. And after he had seen the vision, immediately he endeavored to go into Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us for to preach the gospel unto them.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Our last week's lesson illustrated the truth, "How a Christian should live." This week's lesson illustrates the truth:

HOW TO WORK IN CHRIST'S SERVICE.

1. Both teaching and Preaching (v. 25.)
2. Over and Over Again (vs. 36, 41.)
3. In Spite of Dissensions (vs. 38, 40.)
4. Using New Converts (vs. 1-5.
5. Heeding God's Hindrances (vs. 6-8.)
6. Heeding Gods's Calls (vs. 9, 10.)

1. BOTH TEACHING AND PREACHING.

Teaching and preaching the word of the Lord (v. 35.) Teaching and preaching are two distinct processes; although that fact is not commonly borne in mind by those who call themselves teachers or preachers. There are many pulpit preachers who suppose that they can teach by preaching; and there are many Sunday School teachers and Bible class teachers who have the same idea. Preaching is proclaiming the truth heralding it, declaring it; teaching is making the truth the possession of another. A man can preach, whether others will hear or forbear to hear. No man can teach unless another both hears, and makes what is heard his own. Preaching is all important as a preliminary work in Christian evangelizing. Teaching is an all important supplemental work in securing the results of good preaching. The apostles knew enough to attend to both these lines of Christian endeavor. And, so far, their method cannot be improved on.

2. OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

Let us return now and visit the brethren in every city wherein we proclaimed the word (v. 36.) It is not enough either to preach or teach once in a place. The work must be done over and over again. It has been said truly, that "the world doesn't need instructing so much as it does reminding." When a child has been once taught what is right, he needs to be reminded a great many times to do what is right. It is a great mistake but a common one, to suppose that a young person, or an older one, who is already in the church, has less need of care than one who is outside. Enlisting new recruits would amount to but little for any army, if the recruits were not uniformed, rationed and drilled. The apostles knew enough to look after their converts, and minister to them again and again, as they they had opportunity.

3. IN SPITE OF DISSENSIONS.

There arose a sharp contention, so that they parted asunder one from the other, and Barnabas took Mark with him, but Paul chose Silas and went forth (v. 30.) It is a pity that there will be dissensions between Christian brethren. It would be a great deal more of a pity if Christian dissensions always stopped the Christian work of those who differed about men and methods in the line of their best endeavors. The apostles were human enough to have sharp contention over their differences. If they couldn't work together, they would work separately If Barnabas wouldn't answer for both of them, he would do well enough for one, and Silas would answer for the other If we cannot go on with one set of workers, let us go on with another set. Agreeing to disagree, and yet keeping to work is the next best thing. It will be well for us to imitate the apostles at this point, as we are pretty sure to be like them at the point of their sharp contentions.

4. USING NEW CONVERTS.

A certain disciple was there, named Timothy. The same was well reported of. Him would Paul have to go forth with him (vs. 1-3. It is good for young converts to be set at work. It is good for every church to set its young converts at work. It is good for the church. "All at it, and always at it," was the old Wesleyan cry. And it was in that way that the Methodist Church gained and grew so wonderfully. It was long ago said of the Waldensian Church, that its peculiar vitality was accounted for by the fact that as soon a new convert had been seven days a believer, he was set to teach some one who was not so far along as he was. And that is the way for a church to have greatest activity and widest efficiency on the part of its membership. Of course, when it comes to assigning special duties to young converts, there must be wisdom shown in their selection. If a man is to be sent into another field, he ought to be one who has a good reputation in his own field. He who lacks the confidence of those who know him, ought not to be helped to new acquaintances by a local church or by a foreign missionary society.

5. HEEDING GOD'S HINDRANCES.

Having been forbidden of the the Holy Ghost to speak the word in Asia, they essayed to go into Bithynia; and the spirit of Jesus suffered them not (vs. 6, 7.) Even the most devoted Christians are not permitted to choose their own fields of labor; nor are they always permitted to do the work which seems to them most needful, in fields which are invitingly near and open. As Christ's servants, they must heed their Master's hindrances, and must refrain from work where he debars it. The reason for this is not always made clear to the worker; but he can rest in the conviction that his Master knows best where his servants can serve him best. The providential hindrances may be in the form of personal sickness or of a refusal on the part of others to co-operate, or of a war which for the time closes a country to laborers from without; or it may be a direct word from the Holy Spirit. Whatever the hindrance is, if it be clearly providential, it is not only to be heeded, but it may even be rejoiced in, for it is from Him who makes no mistakes, and who does all things well.

6. HEEDING GOD'S CALLS.

A vision appeared to Paul; a man of Macedonia, saying, Come over and help us. And when he had seen the vision, straightway we sought to go forth into Macedonia (vs. 9, 10.) There are those who are a great deal readier to heed providential hindrances than to heed providential calls, in the matter of Christian work. Their ears are quicker to catch the word "Halt" when they are marching than to catch the word "March" when they are halting. They will hold back from Asia and Bithynia, but they will not start for Macedonia. The true-hearted disciple of Jesus, however, counts it a privilege as well as a duty to be at work for his Master; and even though he refrains from the field of his choice when that is debarred him, he no sooner hears a call to service than he straightway seeks to enter the field which is thus opened to him. We all have our Macedonias which we may enter by God's approval. Let us be like the apostles in holding back or going forward as our Master directs.—*H. Clay Trumbull in Sunday School Times.*

"Rough on Corns" for Corns, Warts, Bunions, 15c.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice, 15c.

The "Rough on" Tooth Powder, elegant; 15c

News of the Week

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

Sen. Van Wyck introduced a bill providing that the rates of the Union and Central Pacific roads be reduced to one-half the average rates existing in 1882 and 1883, without regard to classification. Referred.

Sen. Anthony's resolution concerning the prohibition of the importation of healthful American meats was considered.

Sen. Logan was strongly in favor of retaliatory legislation.

Sens. Ingalls and Vest favored a more thorough system of inspection with the idea that this would remove the inhibition.

Sen. McPherson cited cases of unjust discrimination by foreign countries. The morning hour expired and the matter went over. After Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Morrison, from the Ways and Means, reported back a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with copies of letters of Collectors of Internal Revenue relative to suspending the collection of taxes on whisky listed in September, October, November and December, 1880. Also to inform the House whether the time for collecting the tax on whisky listed in October, 1880, in the Allegheny District of Pennsylvania was suspended. If so, by what authority. Adopted.

Mr. McLyman, of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to name the rank and regiment or corps of every officer of the army on the sick list who was unable to perform full duty from July 1, 1876, to December 31, 1883, or recommended for retirement during the same period; adopted.

Mr. Mills offered a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to report whether the President by, or with the consent of the Senate, can negotiate treaties with foreign Governments, by which duties levied by Congress can be changed or abrogated. Adopted.

Mr. Green offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Health to inquire into the allegation of the adulterations of food. If such practices exists it suggests legislation necessary to correct the wrong, and giving the Committee authority to employ chemical experts. Referred.

Mr. Mills, of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported as a substitute to the resolution offered by Messrs. Hewitt and Belmont, a resolution requesting the President to furnish the House information concerning under valuation and false classification, and other irregular practices in the importation of foreign goods since January 1, 1882, and indiscretion prior thereto. Also requiring him to recommend legislation needed to prevent frauds in the revenue resulting from the causes specified. Adopted.

Mr. Townsend introduced a bill authorizing the President during the recess of Congress to prohibit any imports injurious to the public health from those countries which, on the same grounds, prohibit the importation of American goods. Referred. Also, to furnish copies of the correspondence in regard to the reported arrest in Rusian Poland, of Reinhadt Wagner, a citizen of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. Cox, (N. Y.) Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether any officer of the Navy has received a gift or present from any Prince or foreign State without the consent of Congress. Also, whether United States officers or sailors rendered services to the British Navy in the recent bombardment of Alexandria.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

A bill was passed which was reported from the Committee on Public Lands restoring to the public domain lands granted to the Iron Mountain Railroad, because it was not built on the line contemplated.

Sen. Hoar called up his bill providing for the counting of the electoral vote, it being the same as the bill passed in the Senate of the 47th Congress. It was again passed without debate.

Sen. Miller (N. Y.) presented a bill to provide means for the prevention and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases of domestic animals, which he said contained the views of cattle breeders. The bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Sen. Plumb by request submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States. Referred.

During the consideration of the joint rules in the Senate to-day, when the rule forbidding the sale of liquors in the Capitol was reached, Sen. Bayard moved to strike out the words "or malt," so as to exclude malt liquors from the exclusion. Sen. Bayard said he was strongly in favor of the exclusion of the sale of spirituous liquors in the Capitol, but was not willing to exclude malt liquors.

Sen. Frye—"Why, Mr. President, I have seen the restaurant in one of these Houses become an open, notorious, low, miserable groggery. I have seen a man, with pantaloons inside his boots, and his coarse blouse on, standing at the bar of the restaurant of the House of Congress, drinking miserable whisky out of a cup."

"A tin-cup?" inquired some member.

"No, sir," said Frye, "a crockery cup, and I have seen whisky ordered again and again and called 'tea,' and brought and served in a cup and saucer. Anybody, whether a member of Congress or otherwise, can sit down, order his 'tea,' and drink out of a cup. To me," he continued, "whether there is anything wrong in it or not, there is something utterly disgusting about it, and entirely unbecoming the character and dignity of the capitol of the United States."

Sen. Bayard called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of his resolution, but the differences were adjusted without a vote by striking out the words "spirituous and malt," and inserting the word "intoxicating." This word, Sen. Frye said, was satisfactory to him as it was the language of the prohibitory statutes of Maine. It was also satisfactory to Sen. Bayard, and the rule was adopted.

After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hatch, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, reported a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House correspondence that has been had by the State Department with all foreign Governments on the subject of the importation of the American hog in their countries. Adopted.

Mr. Potter introduced a bill to maintain the currency and prevent an injurious fluctuation by the issue of two per cent. bonds, their deposit to go as security for National Bank notes. Also to remit taxation on circulating bank notes when secured by a deposit of these two per cents. Referred.

Mr. Lamb, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for information concerning the alleged arrest, imprisonment and torture of J. E. Wheeler, a citizen of the United States, by the Government of Venezuela in 1879. Adopted.

Mr. Wemple introduced a bill for the improvement of the Erie Canal and maintaining the same free to commerce by the United States. It appropriates $1,000,000 annually for that purpose. Referred.

Mr. Blount offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Committee on Appropriations to report at any time a bill appropriating sums necessary to pay the claims on rebate tobacco.

Mr. Van Alstine, of the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, reported a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement showing the gross and net earnings per annum of each United States Marshal, Attorney and Clerk, beginning with the fiscal year of 1873 to the fiscal year of 1883. Adopted.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial from William Pitt Kellogg, denying all imputations against him contained in recent documents transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of the Interior, relating to the transfer of a land grant of the Texas Pacific to the Southern Pacific, and asking an investigation.

Petitions presented:

Sen. Dolph—From the Chamber of Commerce of Astoria, Or., praying for an appropriation of $500,000 for the improvement of the entrance to the Columbia river.

Sens. Bayard, Frye, Miller (N. Y.), and Morrill—From various temperance organizations, for a commission on the liquor traffic, and a Constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage.

Bills introduced:

Sen. Butler—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to restore to the rightful owners the contents of certain boxes deposited for safe keeping in the Treasury vaults by the Secretary of War.

Sen. Van Wyck—To secure reasonable rates of transportation to the people over railroads aided by the Government.

Sen. McPherson—For the issue of circulating notes to the National Banking Associations. It provides that upon the deposit of United States bonds bearing interest in the manner required by law, any National Banking Association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the currency circulating notes not exceeding the par value of the bonds deposited, provided that at no time the total amount issued by such association shall exceed the amount at such time actually paid into its capital stock.

At the conclusion of the morning business Sen. Garland called up a bill making an appropriation of $65,000 as a compensation for the seizure by the United States Government in 1861 of the Spanish news boat "Nuestra Senor de Rogia." Passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State of Pennsylvania tendering the United States the marine hospital at Erie, Pa., for a United States Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Referred.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the calendar. The first bill was one amending section 4,887, revised statute so as to provide that when an article has been patented in a foreign country previously to obtaining a patent in the United States, the patent granted in this country shall not expire until 17 years after the date of the issue of the foreign patent.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) offered an amendment providing that the act should not apply to any patent now in existence or to an application now pending, or have the effect of extending the time of duration of patents under the existing laws. Adopted.

Mr. Holman moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report it back with the provision that any action against an innocent purchaser of any patented article manufactured in violation of the right of the patentee should measure damages not to exceed the cost in the open market of the article so manufactured. Agreed to—91 to 67.

The next bill on the calendar was one to enable United States Courts in case of an improper grant of letters patent, by reason of fraud or misrepresentation, to declare the patent void on application to the Attorney General. Passed

A bill, making all public roads and highways post routes, was passed.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting for the consideration of Congress communications of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, on the subject of the relief expedition for the Greely party, and recommending immediate action, as the situation of the party may be most perilous. Also the correspondence relating to the execution of the Chinese exclusion act asked for.

Sen. Miller (Cal.), of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on a bill relating to the execution of a supplemental commercial treaty between the United States and China. Calendar.

Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. Slocum asked unanimous consent that to-morrow's session be set apart for the debate of the Fitz John Porter bill.

Mr. Reed objected.

Mr. Bayne introduced a bill for a public building at Allegheny City, Pa. Referred.

Mr. Slocum moved to dispense with the morning hour, and though there was a general opposition on the Republican side, the motion secured the requisite two-thirds, 158 to 78. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. Springer in the Chair, the first bill being for the relief of Fitz-John Porter.

Mr. Slocum spoke in support of the bill. He said that if any gentleman desired a clear, concise conception of this case, he could find it in a few pointed, comprehensive sentences uttered by Gen. Grant. Mr. Slocum's speech was warmly applauded.

Mr. Steel followed in opposition to the bill. He was not surprised that the gentleman from New York (Slocum) neglected to touch on the merits of the case. He had appealed to the sympathies of the House, but did not say the sentence of the Court was not just.

Mr. Lyman, speaking in support of the bill, transformed the floor of the House into a field of battle, and argued that in view of the position of the forces Porter was justified in modifying the first order he received.

The Committee rose and the House agreed to hold a session to-morrow for debate only on the Fitz John Porter bill. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21

The Chair announced that the new rules were in operation to-day.

The Chair laid before the Senate bills from the House—one making all public roads and highways post-routes; another, to enable Courts of the United States, in cases where patents were obtained by fraud, to annul the patents on application to the Attorney General.

Several petitions were presented praying for an investigation of the divorce legislation in different States, and to arrange for the collection of divorce statistics.

Sen. Logan presented petitions from ex-soldiers of the Union army praying for the passage of laws giving ex-prisoners of war the benefit of the public lands.

Sen. Van Wyck introduced a resolution providing that any further debate on the Mexican treaty be had with open doors.

An objection was made to its reception, and the Chair ruled out of order at present such a resolution in open Senate.

Sen. Van Wyck appealed from the decision of the Chair, and on motion of Sen. Edmunds the Senate resolved to close the doors in order to discuss the appeal.

The ruling of the Chair was sustained by the Senate in secret session. An objection was then made to the immediate consideration of the resolution, even in secret session, and it went over one day under the rules.

Bills introduced:

By Sen. Lapham—To provide for the erection of a bronze statue of Simon Bolivar in Washington or New York.

A bill permitting retired army officers to hold civil office in the Territories was passed; yeas 37, nays 11.

The bill for a civil government for Alaska was taken up. It provides for a Governor to be appointed by the President, with powers similar to those of the Governors of other Territories and establishes Courts, etc. An amendment proposed to the committee was adopted in the Senate, making the laws of Oregon as far as applicable, the laws of Alaska. Without reaching a conclusion on the bill the Senate went into Executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills introduced:

By Mr. Dunn—Requiring the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain what railroad companies are indebted to the Government, the cost of surveying, selecting lands granted, and to give notice to the President or Treasurer of such companies to be ready to deliver a patent for the land to which the companies would be entitled if that cost were paid. If within two months from the date of the notice the costs are not paid the Attorney General shall institute proceedings against the companies. It also directs the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents conveying a title to all lands granted to railway companies legally earned in virtue of the completion of roads within the time required by law.

By Mr. Finerty—To confer brevet promotion to army officers, particularly those distinguished for heroic action in Indian warfare.

By Mr. Wood—Authorizing the Governor of each State to appoint a Commissioner to establish a system of international commerce and to decide the practicability of establishing a Bureau of International Commerce.

By Mr. Davis (Ill.)—Appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a public building at Chicago for the use of an Appraisers' office.

By Mr. Holman—A resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information whether since June 1, 1882, any patents had been issued or lists of lands certified to any State or patents issued to any railroad corporation on account of grants of land heretofore made, for lands to which such State or corporation are not entitled. Also for all communications touching the issuing of such patents and the opinions of any United States officer in relation thereto on file in his Department.

By Mr. Anderson—To reduce the life time patent to five years.

By Mr. Cutcheon—To improve the civil service by relieving legislative officers from performing executive functions.

By Mr. Barnes—To encourage education and provide a national series of text books within the jurisdiction of Congress.

By Mr. Morgan—To regulate attorney's fees for pension cases.

By Mr. Taylor (Ohio)—Repealing all limitations of time in which meritorious applications for pensions can be filed.

Mr. Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures for the Department of Justice, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution to increase the membership of that committee to nine, authorizing it to appoint sub-committees composed of not less than three members, which shall be committees of the House, and authorized to send for papers and persons.

After some discussion, Mr. Springer modified his resolution to limit the expenditures to $5,000. Agreed to without division.

Mr. Randall, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution for an appropriation for the relief of Lieut. Greely and party. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Holman moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the House, all public lands heretofore granted to States and corporations in aid of the construction of railroads, so far as the same is subject to forfeiture by reason of the nonfulfillment of the conditions upon which the grants were made, ought to be declared forfeited to the United States and restored to the public domain.

Resolved, That it is to the highest public interest that the laws touching the public lands be so formed and administered as to ultimately secure the freeholds therein to the greatest number of citizens, and to that end all laws facilitating speculation in public lands, or authorizing or permitting the entire purchase thereof in large bodies, ought to be repealed, and all lands adapted to agriculture ought to be reserved for the benefit of actual and bona fide settlers, and disposed of under the provisions of the homestead law only.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to report to the House bills carrying into effect the views expressed in the forgoing resolutions and be authorized to report such bills at any time, subject only to the revenue and appropriation bills and the same shall be in like order entitled to consideration. Adopted; yeas 251, nays 18.

Mr. Calkins moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill providing that in any suit against an innocent purchaser of the article manufactured in violation of the patent law if the plaintiff shall not recover $20 or over he shall recover no cost. Agreed to.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules, and pass a bill repealing the laws prescribing the iron clad oath.

Mr. Ballantine opposed the bill.

Mr. Cox explained that the bill only affected jurors and men who take the iron-clad oath. Men who had been in secession did not take this oath, therefore it did not affect Southern men. The iron-clad oath was but a rotten reminder of the clumsy buttresses of arbitrary power that was necessary during the war as a test, but since the men who fought against the Union were rehabilitated the same privilege should be extended to Union men which disunionists enjoyed. Why keep up these old bitter hatreds of the past? Why not heal up the old wound? He appealed in support of the bill, from politics, from sectional hate, from old uncharitableness to the better era of good feeling that had been ushered in. The motion was agreed to and the bill passed, 185 to 11.

A Fine Steamer Wrecked and 97 Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—F. W. Nickerson & Son, agents for the Savannah Steamship Line, have received the following dispatch:

"The steamer 'City of Columbus' is ashore on Devil's bridge, Gay Head, and is fast breaking up. About 100 lives are lost. I will leave on the early train in the morning. I was saved by the cutter 'Dexter.'

"S. E. WRIGHT, Master."

The following is Capt. Wright's statement: The 'City of Columbus' left Boston at 3 Thursday afternoon, carrying 89 passengers and a crew of 45. At 3:45 A. M. Friday Gay Head light was burning south half-east. The vessel struck on the outside of Devil's bridge buoy. The wind was blowing a gale west by north. The vessel immediately filled and keeled over, the water breaking in and flooding the port side of the saloon. All the passengers, excepting a few women and children, came on deck, nearly all wearing life-preservers. All the boats were cleared away, but were immediately swamped. The majority of the passengers were washed overboard. Seven passengers left the vessel on a life raft and about 40 more took to the rigging. At 10:30 A. M. the Gay Head life-boat put off and took seven persons. Another life-boat put off between 12 and 1. The revenue cutter 'Dexter' came along about 12:30 and sent off two boats; 21 persons, one of whom was dead, were placed aboard the "Dexter," and after all persons were taken from the vessel, the "Dexter" proceeded to New Bedford.

Three persons died after going aboard the "Dexter." Four dead bodies of men were brought to this City on the "Dexter." One is not identified. Two are identified as Helen Brooks, Northboro, Mass., and G. Fred Chaneller, Hyde Park. The other is supposed to be, from a card found in his pocket, a member of the firm of C. Richardson & Co., Clinton Market, Boston. One of the passengers lost was N. J. Morton, lately connected with the Boston Globe, who was going south for his health. The ledges on which the "City of Columbus" struck are considered by mariners one of the most dangerous points on the coast.

Capt. Wright was among the last to leave the ship. Two men were frozen so stiff that they were unable to relinquish their hold on the rigging, and were at length the only persons on the steamer except the Captain. Lieut. Rhodes asked him to jump, but he shouted, "Save those men first." "They are frozen," was the Lieutenant' answer. The Captain then jumped, and, although he could not swim a stroke, was rescued by Lieut. Kennedy.

The "City of Columbus" was one of the finest vessels on the coast. She was built in 1878, by John Roach & Sons, for the Ocean Steamship Company, of New York, to run between that port and Savannah.

It is said the steamship was insured at a lower rate than any vessel on the coast. She was valued at $300,000 and insured for $250,000, $170,000 in English and $85,000 in American companies.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 19.—Rev. C. A. Rand, lost on the "City of Columbus," was Rector of Trinity Church here, and was just starting on a vacation with his wife and daughter. The father and mother also perished.

One-third of the passengers were women and children, not one of whom, so far as known, was saved.

A young man named Sargent, of Merrimac, was knocked off the rigging by a falling spar and lost. The steamship had a moderate cargo of miscellaneous freight, and the wreck was within 100 yards inside Devil's bridge buoy.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The passenger list of the "City of Columbus," corrected, foots up to 81 passengers, cabin and steerage. There were 45 officers, seamen and waiters. Total death list 97. There is no possibility that the figures will be altered by the discovery of additional survivors.

Purser Spaulding gives the following story of the wreck: I retired at 10 Thursday night. The steamer was then off Pollock Rip light-ship. I was awakened by the shock when the vessel first struck on the ledge, and rushed out of my state-room and inquired of the first person I met what time it was The passenger replied 3:30. The vessel kept grinding on the rocks for several minutes after the first shock. I met the first officer, Fuller, a moment after. I said, "Fuller, what does this mean?" He replied, "It seems to me we're on the Devil's Bridge, and if so we are lost."

I then went into the cabin and saw Chas. House, second steward, I said: "Get your crowbar out and knock in the doors and get the passengers on to their feet." He went through the starboard side of the main cabin, knocking on all doors of state rooms, and I went through the port side doing the same. Before we reached the last door the vessel keeled over. There were a number of passengers in the saloon, and I called out to them to save themselves the best way they could. I then rushed through the main saloon and up the staircase, climbing to the weather side of the deck.

The vessel was keeled over so far on her port side that all staterooms on that side were completely submerged. On the weather side of the deck there were three or four passengers. There was a terrible scene of confusion and terror on the deck. Men and women, some with children in their arms, clambered up to the deck clinging frantically to every available projection that offered resistance. They crowded upon each other so fast they could not be counted as they rushed upon the deck only to be met by some monstrous wave and to be swept off into the sea. Groans, yells and curses contended with the fury of the gale. Women shrieked and men shouted themselves hoarse.

Sea after sea swept over the ship, carrying off everything not made of iron. It had been blowing moderately when I retired, but now was a hurricane. Still the moon shone brilliantly and land was plainly visible. I saw Chief Steward Pitman on deck and told him to take to the rigging. As the stern went down the vessel righted and a swell carried her head up again on the ledge when she settled permanently, apparently between the boulders or hard bottom. I don't think she shifted her position more than 15 feet after she first struck. The sea at this time was making a clean sweep over the ship, and the wind blew hard on. From the maintop I saw the life raft on the hurricane house. There were half a dozen men standing as if waiting for a wave to launch it into the sea. One of the firemen cut the lashing of the raft with a razor. I saw one port boat launched and upset.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The Post calls upon the public for a testimonial subscription to be presented Lieut. Rhodes, of the revenue cutter "Dexter," in recognition of his heroic efforts to save the lives of those wrecked on the "City of Columbus." It heads the same with $50, and offers to receive sums from any quarter and any amount, acknowledging the receipt, and pay the same to Lieut. Rhodes.

A Joke on the Intelligent Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Some time ago a Baltimore paper had an article on machine politics, and in the course of it used the expression: "Blaine, Davis and Mahone Machine Manufacturing Company." To-day a letter to this firm was received at the Dead-letter office from Baltimore, the Postmaster stating there was no such firm in that City. The letter was registered, and was dated Moscow, Russia. The Dead-letter officials are also at a loss to whom to deliver it. The Russian firm was engaged in belting works.

Important to You.

EVERY PERSON IS INTERESTED IN KNOWING THAT

Ayer's Pills Cure

Acidity of the stomach and Flatulence,
Yellow jaundiced skin,
Enervation and Languor,
Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains,
Sick Headaches and Nausea,

Chronic disposition to Costiveness,
Anæmia caused by Dyspepsia,
Torpidity of the obstructed liver,
Heart disease induced by Constipation,
Apoplectic tendencies similarly originated,
Relaxation of the nervous system,
Torturing sleeplessness from Indigestion,
Inflammation of the costive bowels,
Clogging and deterioration of the kidneys,

Pain in shoulders and back,
Indigestion and Constipation,
Liver Complaint and Biliousness,
Low vitality and Nervousness,
Skin Eruptions caused by Constipation,

Costiveness and Pain in the bowels,
Uric acid poison in the blood,
Rashes and Boils caused by Constipation,
Enfeebled sight and Nervous Tremors,

Mental and physical depression,
Agueish symptoms from Indigestion,
Nausea, Dizziness, and Foul Breath,
Youth and age troubles of women,

Inaction of the secretory organs,
Looseness of the bowels,
Loss of appetite and furred tongue
Swellings symptomatic of Dropsy.

There is no form of disease, caused by Indigestion and Constipation, that does not yield to their beneficent power. They stimulate the digestive and assimilatory organs, strengthen the machinery of life, and have no drastic or weakening effects. Any one who chooses to enquire will find in his own community abundant willing witnesses to assure him that the best pills in the world for cure of the many ailments consequent upon derangement of the digestive functions are

Physicians and Patients say

"Ayer's Pills are one of the best remedies for bilious derangements that we possess." DR. WM. PRESCOTT, *Concord, N. H.*

"Ayer's Pills are active, searching and effectual, but not griping or drastic." PROF. J. M. LOCKE, *Cincinnati, O.*

"Ayer's Pills are far superior to any which have fallen under my notice." DR. J. R. CHILTON, *New York.*

"Ayer's Pills are adapted to all the disorders which can be cured by the judicious use of a physic." DR. SAMUEL MCCONNELL, *Montpelier, Vt.*

"Ayer's Pills I am using in my practice and find them excellent." DR. J. W. BROWN, *Oceana, W. Va.*

"Ayer's Pills have entirely corrected the costive habit and vastly improved my general health." REV. F. B. HARLOWE, *Atlanta, Ga.*

"Ayer's Pills have cured Rheumatism and Kidney troubles among my crew, and they did away with my Dyspepsia." CAPT. C. MUELLER, *Str. "Felicia."*

"Ayer's Pills invariably cure me of headache." JOHN STELL, *Germantown, Pa.*

"Ayer's Pills have cured me of Constipation of long standing." EDWARD O. EASTERLY, *Rockford, Ill.*

"Ayer's Pills gave me new life and vigor, and restored my health." JOHN LAZARUS, *St. Johns, N. B.*

Ayer's Pills cured of Indigestion, Constipation and Headaches, M. V. WATSON, *152 State St., Chicago, Ill.*

Ayer's Pills cured of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Neuralgia, P. H. ROGERS, *Needmore, Brown Co., Ind.*

"Ayer's Pills have cured me entirely." MRS. MARY A. SCOTT, *Portland, Me.*

Ayer's Pills cured of Rheumatism, S. M. SPENCER, *Syracuse, N. Y.*

AYER'S PILLS,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., [Analytical Chemists] LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by all Druggists.

The Maybee Murder.

HUNTER'S POINT, L. I., Jan. 18.—Edward Tappan, arrested in connection with the Townsend outrage, confesses his brother John and himself were concerned in the murder of Mrs. Maybee and daughter at Brookville. Following is his confession:

I know who took the lives of Lydia and Annie Maybee, the evening of November 17. It was John B. Tappan, my brother. He was in the barn when Mrs. Maybee came in; I was not in the barn; I saw John go in the barn; he went in the double doors; I was at the front side of my house when he went in, feeding pigs; when John choked the old lady to death I was at the front of the barn; I saw him when he choked her to death on the barn floor; he caught her by the wrist with one hand and took her by the throat with the other; I saw him do it; it was light enough for me to see in the stable when John had her by the throat. It took 10 to 15 minutes to choke her to death. After she was dead John picked her up and laid her in the back stable. I saw him throw some leaves over her. After she was dead John said: "I am going to wait for Annie; I am going to choke her too; if I choke her no one will know about it, then I can go to the house and get the money."

Annie opened the barn door about two feet wide; when she stepped in the door John grabbed her by her right arm and threw her down. I was on the floor about three feet from where he grabbed her. He threw her down on the floor, held her by the right wrist, put his knee upon her left arm, and with his right took her by the throat. She tried to get away from him; when he grabbed her by the arm she grabbed at his face; she reached his face, and drew her hand close over his nose and mouth. She said, "Let me go." That is all she said. Then he held her by the throat till she was dead. She died in about 10 or 15 minutes. He carried her in the stable near her mother and covered her up with leaves and said, "Now I am going to the house." We both went, and went in by the kitchen door. Old Mr. Maybee said, "Who is there?" John said, "It's me. Then he went up stairs.

When John came down stairs he went in front of Maybee, very close to him, ran his hand up and down Maybee's breast, and said, "I want that gold which you had two years ago." Maybee said, "I ain't got it." "I know that," said John; John then said, "I must kill you then." Then he snatched the cane out of Maybee's hand and struck him with it twice on the head.

John went up stairs again and came back. I said, "I have all I want." We came out. He went to the cedars by the spring and went home, I suppose. He gave me $10 in bills; I have it now, but not with me; I will bring it to you; I will bring it to day, if I can. John showed me the pin and watch by the door, outside. "I got them up stairs," he said.

He did not tell me how much money he got; didn't tell me what he was going to do with the watch and pin; I do not know what he did with them. I have not seen my brother John since alone to this day; I saw him standing by the wagon house at the Maybee auction, when I was going up the hill west of my house, after dinner, on my way to work at Henry Rushmore's; that is the only time I have seen him since the night of the Maybee murders.

After John showed me the watch and pin I went home by the old bridge. This was about a quarter to six; I know it was not 6 o'clock; I am sure of it. My wife asked me where I had been, and I told her down the road. My wife does not know I had a hand in the Maybee murders.

Tappan swears the confession is made unsolicited, "Believing it to be my duty to make a complete confession in regard to the part I took in the Maybee murders."

[Late in the afternoon of November 17, 1883, a neighbor of the Maybee family, in Brookville, L. I., heard a cry of murder, and hastening to the house found Mr. Maybee, who was blind and had been paralyzed 18 months, suffering from wounds in the head and face. The old man said he feared his wife and daughter, aged 71 and 37, had been murdered. Search was made in the barn, and the bodies of both found in the cow stall, covered with leaves. Several arrests were made, but the crime could not be fixed on any of those arrested. About two weeks ago another outrage was perpetrated in the neighborhood, the victims being Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, the lady being a sister of Gen. Winder, of Libby prison fame. Edward Tappan was arrested on suspicion, and last Friday he made the above confession.]

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 21.—Edmund S. Tappan, the self-confessed accessory to the murder of Mrs. Maybee and daughter on the night of November 17th last, was brought into Court handcuffed. He looked very dejected and very nervous. He had been in Court but a few minutes when he was seized with cramps and rolled off the chair in great agony. When somewhat recovered, the District Attorney asked for an adjournment, not being fully prepared. Adjournment was granted till Wednesday. The name of the woman suspected of aiding in the murders has not yet been made known.

The Skeleton Will Not Give Up His Bride.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Uriah Clear, father of Bertha Clear, who married J. B. Garrison, the living skeleton at the Dime Museum, filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court to-day, asking that "the said J. B. Garrison be perpetually enjoined from exercising any rights or power as a husband over the person or estate of the said Bertha, and that the alleged marriage be declared and decreed to be utterly null and void, and of none effect, for the reason that since July 1, 1883, Bertha E. Clear has been a lunatic." The young woman's age is given as 18.

"What will I do?" said Garrison last night. "What will I do?" he repeated, and the eyes of the attenuated curiosity blazed. "Why, I'll fight the thing to the bitter end, if I have to spend every cent I'm worth. If they had come to me in the right spirit, and attempted to convince me that a legal separation would be the better for all parties, I might have consented. But not now. The thing has been too freely discussed. There is too much romance in their hostility against me. The lady married me by her own volition, after a proper courtship, and I have reason to believe is anxious to come to me again. If they have procured counsel, so will I. I have money to spend, and I will spend it. There are two sides to this question, and they may not ride over me so easily as they think."

—Hood's Sarsaparilla is made of roots, herbs, and barks. It gives tone to the stomach and makes the weak strong. Sold by druggists.

Commissioner Dudley, Congressmen and Claim Agents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Gen. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, has addressed the following spicy letter to a Congressman, who assumed to load the business of a Claim Agent in the Pension Office through a Congressman, a very common trick of these sharpers:

DEAR SIR—On Saturday I received a note from you inclosing 67 slips from a Claim Agent, which you refer for answer. While I am entirely willing to do everything in my power to lighten the burden of members of Congress, by promptly responding to the calls of their constituents, it will, as you can readily see, make it impossible for us ever to settle any cases, or give any attention to the settlement of cases, if each member of Congress were to ask us for letters of explanation in the cases of all the Claim Agents of his District. This Claim Agent has no ground for complaint. He hopes by this means to avoid the necessity of furnishing the evidence called for. I hope you will excuse us from the task of going over his docket and thus giving him precedence as a Claim Agent, to which he is not entitled, and which would put at a disadvantage other Claim Agents, who are strictly attending to their business, and doing the work of their clients themselves, instead of annoying their members of Congress with the same.

Of course I do not mean to say that any reasonable request of yours will not be complied with, or that I will not go to any reasonable amount of trouble to serve you in the matter of the business of your constituents. But I beg of you to tell the Claim Agents of your district that they should attend to their own business, and not paralyze the office by dumping upon their members of Congress their whole docket, and expect him to do the work for which they expect to get pay, to say nothing of the great embarrassment it brings to the working force of this office, to thus give Congressional expedition to the calls of ordinary claim agents. Very respectfully,

W. W. DUDLEY, Commissioner.

Horrors of Mineral Poisoning.

I was suffering with Blood Poison and treated several months with Mercury and Potash, only to make me worse. The Potash took away my appetite and gave me dyspepsia, and both gave me rheumatism. I then took Sarsaparilla, etc. All these Sarsaparilla mixtures have Potash in them. This made me still worse, as it drove the poison further into my system. A friend insisted I should take Swift's Specific, and it cured me sound and well of the Blood Poison, drove the Mercury and Potash out of my system, and to day I am as well as I ever was.

GEO. E. WELLMAN, JR., Salem, Mass.

The Hudson Bay Railway Scheme.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 18.—At the Board of Trade to-day resolutions were passed to send a delegation to the Farmers' Convention at Grand Forks, Dak., on the 24th, to secure co-operation in the Hudson Bay Railway scheme. The feeling was strongly expressed that the Northwestern States and Manitoba had many interests in common, and that it was desirable to exchange ideas.

A Woman Naturalized.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Emily S. Smith took out naturalization papers in the Municipal Court, to-day. Mrs. Smith was a native of England, but has resided in this country since 1850. The present action is taken to perfect title to a Dakota homestead which she took up last year. This is said to be the second case of the kind occurring here within the past decade.

PYÆMIA

Is the most virulent form of blood-poisoning. Less speedily fatal, but not less certainly so, is the vitiation of the blood of which the first symptoms are Pimples, Sties, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions. When the taint of Scrofula gives warning of its presence by such indications, no time should be lost in using AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, the only perfect and reliable medicine for the purification of the blood.

SCROFULA

Is a foul corruption in the blood that rots out all the machinery of life. Nothing will eradicate it from the system and prevent its transmission to offspring but AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. This preparation is also the only one that will cleanse the blood of Mercurial poison and the taint of Contagious Diseases. Impoverished blood is productive of

ANÆMIA,

A wretched condition indicated by Pallid Skin, Flaccid Muscles, Shattered Nerves, and Melancholy. Its first symptoms are Weakness, Languor, Loss of Nerve Force, and Mental Dejection. Its course, unchecked, leads inevitably to insanity or death. Women frequently suffer from it. The only medicine that while purifying the blood, enriches it with new vitality, and invigorates the whole system, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid):

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Chimney Corner	4 00	4 35
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 35
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 35
New York Ledger	3 00	3 40
Prairie Farmer	2 00	2 40
Rural New Yorker	2 00	2 85
Scientific American	3 20	3 70
Waverly Magazine	4 00	4 15
Chicago Advance	3 50	3 15
Weekly Am. Bee Journal	2 00	2 90
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Peterson's Magazine	2 00	2 65
The Century	4 00	4 35

In making this proposition we stipulate that we must receive at the SAME TIME one subscriber to the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, not even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new subscribers may avail themselves of the offer.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Mrs. Eliza Stewart, mother of Gov. O. B. Pinchbeck, is dead, aged 80.

Notices are posted in all establishments at Lowell, Mass., reducing wages 10 per cent.

Commodore Timothy A. Hunt, U. S. N., died of congestion of the kidneys, aged 79.

The Atlantic mills, Lawrence, Mass., give notice of a reduction of wages of not over 10 per cent.

The ball given by Mrs. William Astor was one of the most brilliant social events of the season.

The President has nominated A. S. Worthington for United States Attorney of the District of Columbia.

Highwaymen robbed the Wickenberg, Ariz., stage, Sunday night. They cut the mail bags and rifled letters.

The National and Mercantile Banks of the City of Mexico, are to be consolidated. Their combined capital will be $20,000,000.

Ex-Congressman Green Adams, of Kentucky, was stricken with heart disease Tuesday, in Philadelphia, and died Friday, aged 68.

Ben Butler has been trying to lease his elegant mansion at Washington to the Government, and it is reported that he has succeeded.

Bertha E. Clear of Haddington, Pa., has just married J. D. Garrison, the Philadelphia museum's living skeleton. The curiosity has $50,000 in cash.

Frank James, the Missouri outlaw, is interested to the extent of $5,000 in the estate of Maria Kenton, now being settled in Kentucky.

Capt. Alice Dixon and four other female members of the Salvation Army were arrested at Bridgeport, Conn., for parading the streets.

A San Antonio special reports horses and cattle west of Medina River dying by hundreds for want of grass. Owners are driving their stock south.

A rumor is in circulation at Ottawa that the Canadian Pacific Road has asked the Government for additional assistance to the amount of $14,000,000.

At Lockhart, Tex., Sam Brown, who killed old man Martin last Summer, was taken from jail Sunday night by a mob of masked men and shot to death.

Passenger rates between New York and Kansas City have been restored, but the Burlington and Hannibal roads still remain outside of the Kansas City agreement.

Mrs. Anderson, widow of the late General Anderson of Fort Sumter fame, has leased a house at Palatka, Fla., and will remain there during the Winter.

Gov. Sherman, of Iowa, was inaugurated and the new Sate Capital building dedicated Thursday. Hon. John A. Kasson delivered the dedicatory oration.

John Sherman and J. Warren Keifer are said to be fixing things to get Gen. W. T. Sherman nominated for the Presidency. Conkling's aid has been invoked, but he has not yet promised to further the scheme.

The business failures the last seven days number for the United States 382; for Canada, 43; total, 425, as against a total of 333 the previous week, the greatest number of failures reported in on week since 1878.

Patrick Ford, of New York, in whose hands was placed the sum of $50,000 to defend O'Donnell, is charged with paying out $12,500 for this purpose, and appropriating the rest. The matter will be investigated.

A. J. Jutkins, Secretary of the National Prohibition Central Committee, says a Convention will be held, and a National Prohibition ticket be placed in the field. The place of holding the Convention will be announced in a few days.

The Commissioner of Pensions has directed a favorable report to be made on the bill granting pensions to all survivors of the Mexican war, and the wars with the Seminoles, the Creek or the Black Hawk war.

The House Committee on War Claims have agreed to report a bill amending the act to relieve certain soldiers in the late war from the charge of desertion. The soldiers affected will be those who, after desertion, re-enlisted.

Robert W. Couls, aged 35, a ship carpenter, committed suicide in Hamtramck, Mich., because his wife had applied for divorce. He was a hardworking, temperate man, but could not live happily with his wife, who will receive about $3,000 life insurance.

Mrs. Lucinda Neely's body is being held at Jeffersonville, Ind., after the funeral services, her friends having good cause to doubt that death has ensued. The cheeks has the flush of life and the body is warm. The cause of her supposed death was heart disease.

William H. Vanderbilt said yesterday that the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Road was built to "black mail" the New York Central; that to be a paying investment the former road would have to earn $13,000,000 a year, which Mr. Vanderbilt claims is impossible.

Sec. Chandler reports to the Senate there were 92 vessels on the naval register in November 1883. Of these 20 were built prior to the rebellion, 31 during the war, and 41 since the close of hostilities. Original cost of the 92 vessels, $40,796,612; repairs, $41,200,822; total cost, $81,997,435.

A notice is posted in three mills of the Social Manufacturing Company, the largest cotton corporation of Woonsocket, R. I., of a reduction of wages, to take effect February 1. The reduction will be about 12 per cent. The rubber works there and at Melville, employing 1,500 hands, have began running on half time.

The annual report of Pres. McGowen, of the Philadelphia & Reading, shows a surplus of $2,127,232. A collateral trust loan is recommended of $12,000,000, which will, if ratified, reduce the fixed charged. The anthracite coal trade has increased greatly, and is likely to soon equal the producing power of the property.

The reception to Speaker Carlisle by the Commercial Club, of Philadelphia, Saturday evening, was attended by over 700 gentlemen, comprising the most prominent Democratic statesmen and politicians of Pennsylvania and the country at large. The Speaker made no reference to a Protective Tariff or Free Trade during his visit.

Mr. Argus Dean, of Otto, Ind., an experienced and intelligent fruit grower, says the recent cold weather undoubtedly killed the fruit germs of peach trees. As to the killing of the trees, that depends on the situation and condition of the orchard. The weather preceding the cold spell was very favorable for their protection.

The Salt Lake Tribune's Spokane special says: "At Cœur d'Alene the excitement is high and miners daily bring glowing reports. Last evening the citizens of Spokane formed a stage line and will send three coaches daily. The place is full of men going to the mines. Miners of Utah are excited over the placers of the Northwest and the biggest stampede ever known on the Pacific Coast is expected in the Spring."

The Bricklayers' International Union closed a session of several days in Cincinnati. They will meet next in Jersey City, January 12, 1885. They voted to urge the passage of the pending bill in Congress to prevent the importation of alien labor. The matter of eight hours for a day's work was referred to local unions, their votes to be sent in by August 1.

The Trustees of Asbury University formally accepted the DePeaw donation of $250,000, which is likely to be increased to $1,000,000, and changed the name of the institution to DePeaw University. Cannon were fired and the church bells rung. Judge Downey becomes Dean of the law school and W. F. Yocum Principal of the preparatory school.

The House Committee on Private Land Claims unanimously agreed to report favorably a bill for the relief of Myra Clark Gaines. It provides for the issue of patents to Mrs. Gaines for 38,457 acres of land on account of grants made by Spain to John Lynd and Thomas Urquehart, from whom the claimant received the title, provided that no mineral lands shall be included in the grant.

The House Committee on Elections is not favorably disposed toward giving Chalmers, of Mississippi, any show for a seat in the present Congress, and while the action already taken is not decisive, it is interpreted as an indication that they will declare the seat vacant and recommend another election. The Democratic majority don't propose to seat a Republican or Independent Democrat if their votes will prevent it.

There is great destitution among the miners working in ore beds in Lehigh County, Pa., and along the East Pennsylvania Railroad. Their pay has been reduced recently from 75 to 65 cents a day, and the new storekeepers refuse to give them the usual monthly credit, demanding cash. Contractors say the reduction is necessitated by the fall in price of iron. Only a few mines are in operation, and the result is hundreds of miners are idle.

A Republican Congressman from Illinois declares that the Logan Presidential candidacy had no great strength in that State. If Lincoln or Blaine made an effort, he predicted the delegation would be divided, as either of these men was more popular in certain districts than Logan. "I think you will find," he said, "that this Logan movement is simply to secure him prestige for re-election to the Senate next Winter, if the Republicans carry the Legislature, and if they do not, give him a claim for a Cabinet position—Secretary of War, perhaps.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 15.—Thomas Jarvis, a rich and miserly recluse, lives alone three miles south of Wakeland in a poor and plainly furnished farm house, and his nearest neighbors are at quite a distance. Not having been seen since Christmas eve, his friends and neighbors became alarmed, and yesterday afternoon Jacob Mitchell, of Wakeland, went to look after him. He found Jarvis lying in bed dangerously wounded, a bullet in his thigh and another in his leg. Jarvis says that on Christmas eve two men woke him as he lay in bed and demanded his hoarded wealth, but he refused to reveal where he kept it. They then shot him and sacked the house, getting $500. No clue has been found as to who they were. Jarvis is in a critical condition.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The dead body of Amelia Olsen, 17 years old, was discovered on the open prairie near the north-western outskirts of the City, this morning. The deceased was employed as a domestic, and met her death while returning home after nightfall from her place of work. There were evidences she met with violence, and the belief is entertained she was choked and left insensible, and died from the effects of her rough usage, or that, combined with the exposure of the cold night. The locality through which the girl passed is infested with rough classes.

ANN ARBOR, Jan. 15.—While speaking in a prayer meeting at the Baptist Church Monday afternoon, Miss Vally M. Green suddenly fell back dead. An attack of heart disease was probably the cause of her unexpected demise. The deceased was about 50 years of age and had lived in Ann Arbor for three or four years. She has no relatives here and her remains were taken Tuesday evening to Brockport, N. Y., where a brother resides.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16.—The body of a middle aged man frozen stiff was found in a car load of wheat at the Niagara elevator today. The car left St. Louis November 19. A letter was found in his pocket dated Columbus, O., September 13, addressed to Frank Roddy, care of A. Berry, Indianapolis, Ind. It began, "My dear husband," and ended, "Josie Roddy, Windsor House, Columbus."

DETROIT, Jan. 18.—Cone Allan, John Robinson and Thomas Drouilliard drove up to Marine City yesterday morning on the ice, and did not start for home until so late in the afternoon that it was dark before they neared home. During the day some men commenced cutting ice opposite the City, a fact of which the men were, of course, unaware. The ice being in excellent condition they were driving quite rapidly, when, without an instant's warning, they plunged into the hole. Their heavy garments rendered swimming impossible, and after a brief struggle Mr. Allan sank. The others succeeded in getting their hands upon the solid ice, and clung thereto until rescued.

Mr. Allan leaves a large family and wide circle of friends to mourn his untimely death. He was one of the wealthiest citizens of Algonac, and ever gave freely of his wealth to the poor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 17.—On the Knoxville & Augusta Railroad in Abbeville County, as the engineer of the down train was running along at a high rate of speed, he discovered an object on the track. He whistled down brakes, and stopped the train just as the locomotive was within three feet of what proved to be a white child about four years old, which had been tied hard and fast to the iron rail. The railroad men unbound the little fellow and took him on to Augusta.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 19.—Some three months ago Mary Rose Matthews, a bright, winsome little girl of 10, was adopted from the Denver Catholic Orphans' Home by Mike Cuddihie and wife, living on a ranch 10 miles from Ouray, a small mining Town in the southern part of the State. Last Saturday morning little Rose suddenly died, and was buried by the Cuddihies on a distant part of the ranch. The little girl was cruelly treated from the first, the neighbors said, and her mysterious death and hurried burial aroused their suspicions, and the Coroner of Ouray was notified. He immediately repaired to the ranch, found the grave and exhumed the body, when unmistakable evidences of her cruel death were revealed. The body was covered with knife wounds, one leg broken, the skull crushed and the limbs frozen. She had no doubt been driven out in the Winter storm to die.

Cuddihie and wife were immediately arrested and jailed. Yesterday they were tried and found guilty of murder. About 1 o'clock this morning a band of masked men went to the hotel where Cuddihie and wife were temporarily held in custody, overpowered the Sheriff's guard, and took the prisoners away. They both cried loudly for mercy, but as they had been deaf to the pleadings of little Rosa for mercy, so the vigilants closed their ears to the cries of the prisoners. They were taken outside the town limits, where the woman was hung to the ridge pole of a vacant cabin, while the husband was strung to the limb of a tree on the opposite side of the road. Their work done, the vigilants retired quickly. The bodies were cut down and buried by the Coroner to-day.

John Carroll, Cuddihie's brother-in-law, was arrested with the others, but for want of sufficient evidence, was allowed to go. This is the first instance of a woman lynched in Colorado.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—Edward E. Easton who was arrested yesterday at Ocean Springs, Mo., is said to have stolen $8,000 from the Texas Pacific Railroad when he left Sherman, Texas, for New Orleans. He and his confederates must have realized $75,000 to $100,000 from bankers and cotton dealers in New York on forged bills of ladings. Morgan Commack, who was arrested with Easton, is also an employe of the Railroad Company, and well known in New Orleans. He is supposed to be the man known as Anderson, in the fraudulent transactions of the gang.

Easton and Commack were arrested in an isolated house on a narrow neck of land jutting out in the Gulf near Olean Springs, where they have been some days in disguise, and were just ready for a start for Mexico. They were surprised and captured by Thos. Furlong, Chief Detective of the Texas Pacific Company, Jno. Newton, a noted detective of New Orleans, and two other officers disguised as hunters, who surrounded the house early yesterday morning and cut off all avenues of escape.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 20.—A sad and fatal accident occurred in this City this evening. Walter, aged 11, and John, aged 13, sons of Larkin Fralix, City Jailer, were playing with an old shot-gun, when it fell from John's hand and was fired by the shock, the charge passing through Walter's right side, tearing a fearful hole. The boy lingered less than an hour, when he died. The brother is almost distracted over the accidental deed.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Joseph McCready, 18, formerly page in the House of Representatives at Washington, but latterly a copyist in the Pension Office, was arrested here charged with raising a check from $5 to $500 and attempting to pass it upon a Washington bank. McCready has been soliciting subscriptions for honorary membership fees in the "National Cadet Corps." Several prominent gentlemen have been victimized.

DENVER, Jan. 17.—Last night the residence of John McGuirk, a miner at Leadville, was blown up by giant powder. A lighted candle set fire to the curtains and soon communicated to the woodshed where the powder was stored. As soon as McGuirk discovered the fire he realized the imminent danger and caught up his three little children and ran into the street. He had barely reached a place of safety when the explosion occurred, literally blowing the house to atoms.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The boiler connected with the shoe manufactory and tannery of E. Y. & E. Wallace blew up this morning, causing the death of four men and injuring several others. Killed—John Grimes, engineer; Angelo Hoitt, fireman; Wm. Cleveland, employe, and Louis Depre. All married. The wounded are Jos. Garnier, Thos. Downing, Jos. Davidson, Frank Hurd, Wm. Grimes, Thomas Hasty and Owen Hanratty. Patrick Barry is missing, and is supposed to be killed. It is reported the boiler was previously condemned.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 18.—Frank Lewis found a stranger with his mistress, Lou Hill, last night, and when the stranger left, Lewis beat the woman to death with a bed-slat.

DENVER, Jan. 19.—Ouray is greatly excited over the brutal murder of little Mary Matthews by her foster parents, Mike Cuddihe and wife, and the wife's brother, John Carroll, living ten miles from Ouray. Little Mary, who was recently adopted from the Denver Catholic Orphans' Home, died suddenly Saturday morning, and was almost immediately buried by the Cuddihes. This fact, together with the knowledge that the girl was the victim of most cruel treatment, aroused the suspicions of the neighbors, who notified the coroner, who exhumed the body, when evidence of her terrible death was revealed. Her skull was fractured, and her limbs were cut in several places. One leg was broken. Her feet and hands were frozen stiff. The Cuddihes, while preparing to leave the country, were arrested and jailed. There is talk of lynching.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 17.—Last night a spelling school was held in Roundtree Township, near here. As the boys and girls were dispersing a pistol shot was heard, followed by a cry of "Oh, I am killed." It was found that a young man by the name of Stephen Sturgeon had been shot and instantly killed by Walker Walcher. Sturgeon had been quarreling with Walcher's younger brother. Walker Walcher came up and said he would assume his brother's grievance. Sturgeon promptly knocked him down. Walcher got up, produced a pistol and shot his adversary. He claims the killing was accidental. Others say Walcher was jealous of Sturgeon, because of a girl, and came to the school prepared to shoot him, who is 22 years old. He was arrested to-day. Sturgeon was 25, and highly respected. Feeling runs high against the murderer, and there are threats of lynching. The young lady in the case has disappeared.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 15.—A man by the name of Sutton came to sudden grief today and sadly interfered with an almost marriage. Since last September there has been a man stopping at the National, claiming to be an eminent physician. He had practiced in out Townships in this County, charging exorbitant fees for little services, and not content with medical honors, sought the hand of a well-known young lady of this place, who has been keeping house for her uncle. The engagement had been announced to the uncle, when, with paternal care, he began inquiring as to the claims of the doctor. Last night word came from his home at Indianapolis that Sutton already had a wife and two children in destitute circumstances. No sooner was word received than he was looked up, and barely saved his hide by making for other parts. It is now stated that he has been operating in different parts of the County, and through misrepresentation beat many farmers out of money.

Minor Mentions.

William Delph, a Georgia farmer, shot and killed Alexander Brunson, a negro, for prowling in his potato patch.

Emanuel Burik, a Catholic priest of Baltimore, was killed by the cars at Adam station, N. J., Friday.

Geo. Leppart, jr., of New York, convicted of using and selling washed postage stamps, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The engine and three box cars on the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railroad fell through a bridge near Port Gibson Sam Coates, engineer, was killed.

Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, has commuted the sentence of Emmet Jones, a negro, who was to be hung for the murder of Antoine Valle, to imprisonment for life.

George Allman and James Hardy met in a hallway in New York, and in a fight which followed Allman was stabbed and killed. Hardy claims he acted in self-defense.

Capt. Joshua Slocum, of the ship Northern Light, convicted of cruelty to H. A. Slater, a sailor, was sentenced to pay $500 fine. The amount was paid, and the Captain released.

Fannie G. Walker, aged 14, pupil in the Foster Grammar School, Someryille, Mass., has been arrested on a charge of firing the building. The girl possessed a mania for starting fires.

John and Joseph Suder and Jeremiah T. Wilson, Philadelphia photographers, pleading guilty to manufacturing and selling obscene pictures, were sentenced each to pay a fine of $500 and imprisonment for one year.

Jim Gambranot, proprietor of a saloon, located in the woods near Dubois, Pa., was set upon by neighbor Italians, who beat him until unconscious, then stabbed him. The injured man is still living, but death will result. Two Italians were arrested.

C. F. Dewey, alias O. F. Halpert, of Boston, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement from Kidder, Peabody & Co., and banks in Montreal by means of forged bills of lading and drafts securing about $80,000, has made restitution of about $60,000.

Chief of Police John M. Swearming, of Independence, Mo., was accidentally shot by his own pistol. At the time he was searching a prisoner, and his revolver fell from his pocket and discharged, the ball lodging in his bowels, and causing a fatal wound.

Ralph Salle, aged 73, an old and esteemed citizen of St. Louis, fell dead of apoplexy in the rotunda of the Lindell Hotell, Tuesday. He came to St. Louis in 1849, and has shown practical philanthropy in educational matters. He gave $10,000 to the manual training school of Washington University.

Miss Cecilea Darocher, the young and beautiful daughter of very wealthy parents in Montreal, committed suicide. A letter was found in her trunk written to a young man to whom she was deeply attached, but they had a quarrel and parted. Deceased stated in the letter she could not be separated from the man she loved on earth, and was resolved to die.

NEWARK, Jan. 17.—Judge M. Carter sentenced the ex-Speaker of the Assembly, John Egan, to imprisonment at hard labor for one month in the penitentiary and $500 fine for an attempt to bribe Assemblyman Armitage. The Court took into consideration the plea of guilty, the prisoner's health, and a petition for mercy; also the fact that Egan is forever disqualified from the holding of any office of trust or profit under the State.

Henry Ward Beecher and the Congregational Churches.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The annual meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Association of the Congregational Church was held yesterday at Plymouth Church. Moderator S. G. Roberts called the meeting to order. The attendance was small. Henry Ward Beecher, who is not a member of the Association, was requested to sit as a corresponding member, and he complied. After different pastors had reported on the condition of their churches, Beecher addressed the meeting. He said: "When I began to preach my congregation largely did not know what orthodoxy was, but at last they are beginning to find out. [Laughter.] Of the work in detail of my own church I perhaps I know less about than almost any other; it is spread out so widely. The labors of the church are undiminished, and the charities of the church even more widely extended than ever before. I am strong now, as I have been always; yet as years go on I have to go on, and the night cometh when no man can work. Although I am 70 years and past, I think I can do as much work with less fatigue than I did in middle life. I like to work."

He felt pained when he heard it said Plymouth Church was not a Congregational Church. It was the other churches that left Plymouth out in the cold.

Retaliation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the question of adopting measures of retaliation against the countries which prohibit the importation of the hog products of this country, after discussing a number of measures, have decided upon a joint resolution of Rep. Townshend, and have agreed to report it favorably to the full Committee. The resolution, as slightly amended after consultation with Mr. Townshend, is as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Governments of Germany and the Republic of France have seen fit to prohibit the importation of hog products upon the assumption that they are deleterious to the public health; and

"WHEREAS, The Governments of Germany declines the invitation of the President of the United States to send its own experts to this country for the purpose of examining the quality and manner of marketing hogs;

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States is authorized during the session or recess of Congress, to prohibit the importation of any imports which upon the advice of competent experts, he is satisfied are injurious to the public health, from those countries upon the same grounds upon which they prohibit the importation of any American goods or products."

The War Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—The City is full of visitors to-day to attend the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the statue of the late Sen. Morton. Speeches and other exercises were held in English's Opera House, orations of the day being delivered by ex-Secretary of the Navy Thompson, ex-Sen. McDonald and others. The statue was unveiled at the conclusion of the exercises in the Opera House.

The monument in the center of the circle in the park was enveloped in the National colors. The cord releasing the same and revealing the statue was placed in the hands of Oliver P. Morton, nine years old, the grandson of the Senator, and at the signal was drawn by the child, when the colors fell and the statue was exposed to the gaze of the throng. The statue is of bronze and weighs 2,190 pounds, and was designed and executed by Franklin Simmons. The monument cost $12,500, every cent of which is paid, the money having been raised by popular subscription.

Foreign Pupils at West Point.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The joint resolution introduced by Sen. Logan authorizing the Secretary of War to permit Antonio Barrios, son of the President of Guatamala, and Jose Victor Zavala, of Nicaragua, to receive instructions at the West Point Military Academy, passed yesterday. No expense is to be caused the United States by this permission, and the rule of the Academy requiring all students to take the oath of allegiance to the United States is suspended in the case of these two foreigners. Application was made by the fathers of these two young men to allow them to be admitted to West Point, but the Secretaries of State and War were compelled to refuse the request on account of the restrictions imposed by the statutes.

A Lively Time Over the Fitz John Porter Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the House today the names of several members were eliminated from the long list of would-be speakers on the Fitz John Porter bill. Gen. Slocum, who earnestly supported the bill yesterday, was surprised to find that some good talent without West Point training had been developed on the other side. He lost his temper completely. After Rep. McAdoo, of New Jersey, had finished his speech against the bill, Gen. Slocum said sarcastically that it was utterly absurd for such questions as were involved in the Fitz John Porter case to be considered in the House, and that the majority of those opposed to Gen. Porter "did not know a division from a regiment."

This raised a storm of indignation among those of the opposition. The cross-fire was very general and quite active. Finally Gen. Slocum advanced on the enemy, and getting over on the Republican side reiterated his statement as to the incapacity of the House to decide the question. Among other things he said Gen. James A. Garfield was responsible for bringing the Fitz-John Porter case into Congress, and would have favored the pending bill. This attack was warmly returned by the Republicans, who denied the charges, saying that Garfield was opposed to the Fitz-John Porter case, and as President would have refused to sign the bill for his relief. Slocum responded that Garfield had introduced a resolution to create a board of inquiry into the proceedings of the court-martial. Several Republicans arose at one time, asserting in a chorus that the resolution had never passed the House, and that it only showed that Garfield was willing to have the matter examined, believing the court-martial would be sustained.

The excitement at this moment was intense. Slocum reiterated his assertion about the incapacity of the opposition to consider the question, and, to cut off those who wished to reply, moved that the committee arise. After one or two other brisk engagements, the motion to rise was put and carried. The bill will come up next Friday again.

Cutcheon, referring to the denial of Gen. Grant's letter, asserted that no one would go further than himself in admiration of that great soldier; but he could not forget that for eight long years Gen. Grant sat in the Presidential Chair, and Fitz John Porter stood knocking in season and out of season, at the doors of the White House, asking Grant to permit him a new hearing. He could not forget that Grant said in 1869 and 1874, that he had examined the papers submitted, and was not prepared to grant the review asked. But in 1881, when both Houses of Congress were in the hands of the opposition, and when a bill was pending before Congress to reappoint Gen. Grant General of the Army, and place him on the retired list, there came a burst of sunlight, as from heaven, like the light that struck down Paul at Damascus. All at once the light broke on his mind, and he found that for 18 years he had been doing Fitz John Porter an injustice. [Applause on the Republican side.] Therefore, the opinion of Gen. Grant could not have influence on him. Otherwise it would have.

The Nutt Trial.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22.—At 10 o'clock this morning the jury in the great Nutt trial returned a verdict of not guilty, on account of insanity at the time the act was committed. As early as 7 o'clock entrances to the court house were besieged by a crowd far exceeding the numbers in attendance any day since the trial. The doors opened at 9 o'clock, and the court room was soon filled. Promptly at 9:30 court opened, and the prisoner was escorted to his seat. His countenance wore a look of most profound anxiety, now changing to one of confidence as words of encouragement were whispered into his ear, again putting on an air of despondency as the thought that the jury might perhaps find him guilty flitted across his mind. The muscles of his face twitched nervously, and other movements of his body indicated his mind was ill at each. To his counsel he stated he slept only two hours last night.

The curiosity of the audience was intense, and at every rustle or commotion at the door there would be turning of heads and stretching of necks.

The jury filed in at 9:17, and as they seated themselves the scene was oppressive. After the usual questions, the prisoner was ordered to stand up, but was so weak he had to be assisted to his feet. The foreman then announced the verdict, and the crowd, which was with difficulty restrained during the day, gave vent to their approval in a loud cheer, which the immense crowd outside took up, answered back, and another cheer went up from those inside.

Finally order was restored, when the prisoner was remanded to jail till to-morrow, when he will be examined by a committee as to his present mental condition. Mrs. Nutt and Lizzie were not present. They remained at the residence of Major Brown, where the glad tidings were quickly conveyed. Congratulatory dispatches are pouring in upon them from all points.

[The history of this case, briefly stated, is as follows: M. L. Dukes, a prominent lawyer of Uniontown, Pa., was engaged to be married to Miss Lizzie Nutt, which engagement, it appears, he wished to break off. He wrote infamous letters to her father, Capt. A. C. Nutt, State Treasurer, questioning the young lady's chastity; and Capt. Nutt, upon the invitation of Dukes, had gone to the latter's room in a hotel, December 24, 1882, to settle the affair quietly, and in a fight which followed, Dukes shot and killed Nutt. Dukes was arrested, tried and acquitted. His release created great indignation, and threats of lynching were freely heard. June 13, 1883, James Nutt, aged 20, son of the murdered man, met Dukes on the streets of Uniontown, and fired on him with a revolver, the shot taking effect in his side. Dukes started to run, when Nutt followed and shot again. By this time Dukes was on the Postoffice steps, where he received another shot, and fell inside the door. Nutt followed and fired two more shots, and Dukes died before anybody could get to him. Young Nutt surrendered, and his trial has just been concluded, with the above result.]

The Mexican Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate executive session rejected the Mexican treaty. A motion was made to reconsider the vote, pending which the Senate adjourned until Monday. Beyond these facts the reports in regard to the matter are contradictory. Some confusion seems to exist in the minds of the Senators themselves in regard to certain features of the proceedings. Careful inquiry gives warrant for the belief that the following is substantially a correct statement of the course of events:

Several amendments were proposed to the treaty, the most important being one to add cotton fabrics to the list of exportable articles. Another extended the time for the ratification of the treaty four months. All were defeated except the last mentioned, which was adopted by a majority vote. Sens. Aldrich, Jones, (Fla.,) Conger and Hawley made speeches against the treaty, and Saulsbury and Lapham in favor of it. At 4 o'clock the debate ended, and a vote was taken. It is understood that 39 Senators voted for the ratification and 20 against, the affirmative vote being one less than the two-thirds necessary for the ratification. Before the vote was announced, Sen. Morgan, who voted for the ratification, changed his vote in order to enter a motion to reconsider, leaving the vote 38 to 21.

A motion made to adjourn till Monday was lost. Sen. Morgan made a motion to reconsider shortly afterward. A second motion to adjourn until Monday was concurred in. It said that with a view to the possibility of failure on the part of the Senate to reach a point of final action before next Sunday, some negotiations had taken place between the Mexican Minister and representatives of the United States, looking to the extension of time, and an affirmative understanding was reached. The opinion prevails, however, that the action to-day was final.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The action of the Senate to-day on Senator Van Wyck's resolution to consider the Mexican treaty in open session, does not reach the subject matter of the resolution, but simply removes it from the public to secret session, where its adoption or rejection will determine whether the treaty itself can be considered with open or closed doors. The treaty was not taken up to-day, and probably will not be until friends feel confident of success. They are said to have made no progress so far. Two absent Senators are reported to have been heard from upon the subject. One, not paired, declares himself in favor of the treaty. The other was paired by friends as being in favor of the treaty, but declares himself opposed.

The "Standard" Closes the Senatorial Deal.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 16.—The result of Payne's election as Senator, which took place in the House separately yesterday, was declared in joint convention to-day, amid cheers on the Democratic side. Later a resolution was offered from the Republican side of the House to investigate the charges of corruption in securing the nomination. This was defeated, only half of the Republicans voting for it.

Payne arrived to-night and was escorted by a committee to the capitol, where the Democratic caucus was in session, and made a speech approving the caucus decree on all matters political. To-morrow night he gives a banquet to members of the Legislature, State officers and others.

Presidential.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A joint Republican caucus of Senators and Representatives was held to night to appoint a Congressional Campaign Committee. More than 125 members of Congress were present. Sen. Edmunds presided, and Rep. Miller, of Pennsylvania, was Secretary. In taking the chair Sen. Edmunds said:

"The outlook for the Republican party in 1884 is at this early period of the campaign better than at any time in the past 15 years, and there is every reason to believe that the party will be successful if they only exercise wisdom in selecting a candidate."

The following resolution was offered by Sen. Hoar:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting, that the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee be immediately organized, consisting of one member from each State and Territory having Republican representatives, for the preparation and circulation of documents concerning subjects pending in Congress and other political information, and the execution of such other campaign work as may be agreed on by the Committee and the Republican National Committee.

"*Resolved*, That we express sympathy and will extend cooperation in all practicable ways, to all Southern Republicans struggling to exercise the vital and fundamental right of free suffrage in popular elections, and no less do we pledge our friendship and assistance to all citizens of Southern States who have not been Republicans, but who are manfully contending against the proscription or murder of voters and who favor freedom in politics, honest political methods, the public education of the whole people, and we recommend the prompt and cordial union of Republicans with all such patriotic citizens, that combined efforts may redeem their States from fatal dominations, false ideas and dishonoring practices."

The resolutions were warmly applauded by the caucus when read, and after being favorably commented on by Sens. Hoar, Logan and Hawley, and Reps. Hiscock and Mayo, were unanimously adopted.

The members of the Committee agreed upon by representatives of States were: California, Sen. Miller; Florida, H. Bisbee; Illinois, G. R. Davis; Iowa, Sen. Allison; Kansas, Thomas Ryan; Massachusetts, Sen. Hoar; Minnesota, W. D. Washburn; Mississippi, Judge Jeffords; Nevada, Sen. Jones; New Hampshire, Sen. Blair; New Jersey, Sen. Sewell; New York, F. Hiscock; North Carolina, James E. O'Hara; Ohio, William McKinley, jr.; Pennsylvania, J. M. Campbell; South Carolina, E. Wm. Mackey; Vermont, J. W. Stewart; West Virginia, Nathan Goff, jr.; Wisconsin, Sen. Sawyer; Dakota, J. B. Raymond; Idaho, Theodore Singiser; New Mexico, F. L. Lang; Washington Territory, T. H. Brents.

Other State delegations not being fully represented, those present asked leave to present the name of a member of the Committee at some future time. They requested the name of the committeeman as soon as possible.

Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 15.—Governor Murray, in his message to the Utah Legislature said:

By the law of Congress, approved March 22, 1882, this session of your honorable body is made of extraordinary interest to the people of Utah and the country at large. The manner of conducting elections in future is made dependent on the action we may take. It is my earnest desire that the measures devised shall meet the reasonable expectations of Congress and the country and the requirments of the people of Utah.

It has been charged before the country's Congress that the ecclesiastical power established in the Territorial statutes holds as much as many a sovereign, and that it would not permit the Legislature to pass certain laws intended to be effected in harmony with the National law. This is a fearful charge here in free America, especially in reference to the Legislature deriving its existence from Congress, which is paid for its services by Congressional appropriations from the public funds, out of the National Treasury. To silence such grave charges I will gladly co-operate with you in passing laws that will retire Utah affairs from the halls of Congress, and forever bury out of sight the charge that "ecclesiastical power dictates the legislation of Utah."

Constitutional morality must prevail or the Nation must fall. Representatives of the people, you hold the future in your hands. Allow me to strengthen them when right, stay them when wrong, and apprehend the wrong. Say when clouds are seen, wise men devise measures for the public good.

I ask the repeal of chapter five of the compiled laws of Utah, because of the unwarranted and dangerous powers of the greatest church corporation; because of the law respecting the establishment of religion; because it vests ecclesiastical courts with authority that may only be exercised in the United States by civil courts. And if for no other reason, because Congress in an express statute approved July 1, 1862, dissapproved it.

I repeat the recommendation made to the last Legislature, that sheer justice demands the right of dower for wifehood and unjust discrimination, unrest and untold suffering follow its denial. Every enlightened argument favors it. It is denied in no State or Territory except where something better is given. To bestow the right of suffrage upon women and deny the right of dower is an anomaly.

The fact that there are no laws upon our statute books denouncing polygamy, bigamy, adultery, fornication, incest, and illicit intercourse, is a public offense. I submit that it is not creditable to Utah. I trust the Legislature will not fail to place the seal of condemnation upon these offenses.

I ask the repeal of the law incorporating a perpetual emigration fund, and the repeal of all laws making escheats the results of this company, because by this law the whole system of emigration is placed under the control of the church authority, which is a subversion of republican government, and because the laws respecting the establishment of a religion which is forbidden by the Federal Constitution; because escheats may properly result only to a sovereign power. I recommend the establishment of a bureau of immigration, entirely free from the ecclesiastical Court, under the supervision of an officer of the Territorial Government.

Now is the time for the Government to educate the children of Utah by establishing public schools, free in every sense to every child and non-sectarian in every particular. I do not regard the public schools of Utah as free schools. Many of them are maintained partly by tuition fees. This makes a class distinction.

In a great majority of them sectarian tenets are taught and sectarian songs are sung. This is manifestly wrong, where taxes are paid by those who are not willing to consent to sectarianism in public affairs. As the public schools should be free, so the school-house should be disconnected from the churches.

Marriage should be made by civil compact, to be entered into only by persons competent to contract, and valid only as between one man and one woman. Any other marriage under any circumstances should be declared void from the beginning. Should individuals, denominations, or associations desire to impose any other additional requirements or solemnities upon civil contracts, they should be regarded as religious obligations only, and not be enforced or annulled by the process of civil law.

No Standard Oil in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Jan. 15.—At the caucus of Republican members of the State Legislature to-night, Senator Allison was renominated for United States Senator by acclamation and with much enthusiasm. He was escorted into the chamber and delivered a brief address of thanks.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall street, New York.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1884.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, increase	$2,689,600
Specie, increase	2,310,400
Legal tenders, increase	2,654,000
Deposits, increase	7,327,000
Circulation, decrease	232,400
Reserve, increase	3,132,050

The banks are $17,284,225 in excess of legal requirements.

To-day's reports up to the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is easy at 2@2½ ℔ cent on call. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½ ℔ cent. Bar silver, 110¾. Sterling Exchange firm; actual business done at $4.84¾ for long and $4.87¼ for short. Government Bonds lower; coupon 4s sold at 123⅞. In State Securities Tennessee old sold at 37¾; mixed at 37. Railroad bonds higher. Stocks strong and higher the past hour. Missouri Pacific sold up to 87; Louisville & Nashville to 44¼; Union Pacific to 74½; Western Union to 73⅛, and St. Paul to 86.

Government Bonds—3s, registered, 100 bid; 4½s, 114⅛; 4s, 123⅞; Pacific 6s, '95, 128¾ bid.

The following will show the change in Government bonds during the past week:

	Jan. 22.	Jan. 15.
4½'s, coupons	114⅛	114¼
4's "	123⅞	124
3's, registered	100	100
Pacific 6's of '95	128¾	128¾

TRADE.

During the past week there has been an improvement in general trade, which, while not showing a degree of marked activity, gives encouragement to the belief among business men that the Spring trade will be a satisfactory one. In various departments liberal purchases have been made, and a continued improvement is expected.

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week, No 2 Red wheat sold at 97½c; on Wednesday it rose to 98c; on Thursday it stood at 96c; on Friday the recorded value was 96½c; on Saturday it went off to 95c, and on Monday 95½c was the price, exhibiting a decline for the week of 2c.

The past week was one of depression in the grain trade. The announcement at Chicago that the elevator capacity was being rapidly filled up, and that the continued accumulation would force grain away from Chicago, had a depressing effect. Added to this were the advices from Europe, which were not encouraging, gave the bears an opportunity to control the market. The question with many dealers now is, has the bottom been reached? It is claimed by some that while the present condition of the market does not present inducements for operators to lay hold for a rise, there are certain features that point to better prices in the future. The visible supply of the United States and Canada has shown a decrease within the week, but at this point the supply has increased. The present value of grain is down to where exports may be made. The season when taxes have to be paid is about over, and it is thought that receipts of wheat will fall off, as farmers will not be compelled to sell until such time as suits them. The news is encouraging from manufacturing centers of an improvement in trade. These, with other favorable conditions, are pointed to as auguring well for better prices before long. On the other hand, there are those who say that so long as there is an absence of an European demand, and there is such an enormous quantity of grain in sight, values cannot be placed beyond those now ruling. Dealers are not in accord as to the future of prices. One expresses an opinion that May wheat will sell for a dollar before the 1st of February, while another will tell you that wheat is good property at present prices, and will give a handsome return on investment in it. Corn has shown a little weakness within the week, but at the close there was a little better tone. At no time did it show marked sympathy with wheat.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was another light market. Sellers' views have strengthened, and the sales made were on a steady but higher basis.

Sales No 2 Red Wheat to-day	5,500 bu
" " " yesterday	2,000 bu

No 2 Red Wheat, 97c; Lake Shore do, 102c, ½c improved; No 3 Red Wheat 85c for Wabash, and 90c for Lake Shore; No 4 Red Wheat, 80c Wabash; Rejected Red Wheat, 66c, then 65c for Wabash.

For future delivery the dealing in No. 2 Red wheat was more evenly distributed than on the preceding day, although May was the most sought after. The market was strong in the beginning, then weakened; afterward prices moved up a little, and finally closed without much strength, at an advance.

	Jan. bu	Feb. bu	Mar. bu	Apr. bu	May bu
Sales to-day	....	22000	45000	....	16000
" yesterday	....	37000	14000	....	335.00

Seller February, 97@97¼c, outside to conclude, 1¼c improved; seller March, 99⅛c, and to close 99½c, 1¾c advance; seller May, 103¼c, rose to 103⅜c, fell to 103⅛c, rose to 103⅝c, and closed at 103½c, 1¼c higher.

The dealing in Cash Corn reached about the same proportions as on yesterday. Prices were steady but higher.

Sales Cash Corn to-day	13,500 bu
" " yesterday	15,500 bu

No 2 Corn, 52½c; Rejected Corn, 51c, 1c better; No Grade Corn, ½c up, at 45c; sale 1,000 bushels, no inspection, at 40c.

For future delivery No 2 Corn sold fairly free. Prices steady.

Sales to-day	83,000 bu
Sales yesterday	43,000 bu

Seller February closed trade at 52⅛c, ⅛c stronger; seller May, 57⅛@57⅛c.

Oats—Sales moderate. No 2 white, 36½@37c.

Clover Seed—Sales light. Prime, $5 80. No 2, $5 50.

Dressed Hogs—Sales, 20 head at 7c.

General Produce.

PITTSBURG, Jan 22—Oil—Market feverish and eak; opened at 108¼c, declined to 105c rallied to 108¼c, broke to 107¾c, and closed at 107⅞c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22—Market unsettled; quotations nominally without change. Corn—car lots sold at 51@57c, according to quality. Last sale of No 1 hard Duluth Wheat at 112c.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 21.—Wheat — Receipts, —— bu; shipments, —— bu; market lower; 79¼c bid cash; 80¾c bid February; 83c May. Corn—Receipts, —— bu; shipments, bu; market lower; 39¼c cash; 39½c bid February; 44¼c May. Oats dull and nominal; 28¼c bid.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—Wheat active and higher; 89½c for No 2 and January; 90⅛c February; 91⅛c March; 92⅛c April; 97⅛c May. Receipts, 28,000 bu; shipments, 6,000 bu. Corn scarce and higher; No 2 cash, 52⅝c. Oats quiet at 32c for No 2; mixed, 33@35c, samples. Rye higher; No 1, 59¼c; No 2, 56c. Barley quiet and firm; 58⅛c No 2; 58⅛c February; 51⅛c for extra No. 3.

CINCINNATI, Jan 22—Flour—Market quiet and unchanged; family, $4 50; fancy, $5 00@5 40. Wheat firmer but not higher. Corn in fair demand; No 3 mixed, 51½@52½c. Oats quiet at 33½@37c. Rye steady at 62c. Barley firm and unchanged; extra No 3 fall at —c. Pork firm and higher at $15 50. Lard was held out of the market; $8 70 offered. Bulk meats strong and higher at $6 75. Bacon stronger at $7 37½@8 62½@9. Whisky steady at 114c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22—Corn quiet and weak; mixed, 61c; white, 62c. Oats easier and quiet at 48c. Pork higher; new, $15 75; old, $15 37½. Lard unchanged; tierce, refined, $8 75; keg, $9 25. Bulk meats in fair demand and scarce; shoulders, packed, $6 20; long clear and clear rib at $7 75. Bacon firmer and scarce; shoulders, $6; long clear and clear rib at $8 87½. Hams—Choice sugar-cured canvassed, at $12 00.

CHICAGO, Jan 22—Markets all firm and higher. Wheat closed at 90¼c January; 9–¾c February; 97⅝c for May. Corn—53c January 53⅛c February; 58⅛c May. Oats—32 January; 32⅛c February; 38⅛c May. Rye at 57c. Barley at 60c. Flax seed, 152c on track. Whiskey at 116c. Pork—$—— January; $15 07½ February; $15 25 May. Lard—$8 87½ January; $8 87½ February; $9 20 May.

DETROIT, Jan. 22—Wheat quiet; cash and January, 102¾c; February, 103¾c asked; March, 104⅛c; May, 107⅛c; No 2 Red, 100c; No 2 white, 94¾c; receipts, 9,000; shipments, 2,000. Corn—No 2 cash, 55c bid; new mixed, 51; receipts, 9,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu. Oats quiet and firm; No 2 white, 39¼c; No 2, 37¾c bid; receipts, 2,000; shipments, none.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Flour—Receipts, 23,000 bbls; sales, 9,000 bbls; market dull and unchanged Wheat—Receipts, 55,000 bu; market ½@¾c higher and very firm, with fair speculation, mainly in May; No. 1 white nominal; sales, —— bu No 2 Red, January, ——c; 22,000 000 bu do February, 103½@104c; 440,000 bu do March, 106⅛@106¼c; 80,000 bu do April, 108⅛@109c; 968,000 bu do May, 111⅛@111¾c. Corn—Receipts, 98,000 bu; market ⅛@¾c higher and moderately active; mixed western spot 60@63⅛; futures, 60⅛@65¼c; sales 428,000 bu. Oats—Receipts, 31,000 bu; market ⅛@⅛c higher, western 38½@45c; sales, 190,000 bu. Beef quiet and steady; new extra, $12 50. Pork quiet and firm; spot, mess, $14 25@15 00. Lard higher and firm; steam rendered at $9 05. Butter firm and fairly active for choice grades; western at 10@38c; Elgin creamery, 41@42c. Cheese firm at 4@14c. Sugar dull and nominal. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm. Rice firm and demand fair. Coffee quiet and weak. Freights dull. Turpentine steady at 35c. Rosin firm at $1 50@1 55. Tallow dull at 7 11-16c for western. Eggs firm at 33½@34c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan 22.—Flour unchanged; family, $5 10; choice, $5 50@5 60; fancy, $6 00. Wheat higher and firm; No 2 red, 104c cash; 102¼c bid January; 102½@103¼c February; 103⅞@104⅜c March; 108¼@109⅞c May; No 3 red, 97c. Corn higher; 46¼@47½c cash; 46@46¼c January; 46½@47⅜c February; 48⅛@48⅜c March; 51¼@51⅜c May. Oats higher and slow; 32⅛@33⅛c cash; — January; 32⅛c February, 33⅛c bid March; 35⅛@36⅛c May. Rye quiet at 54@55c. Barley dull at 50@80c for American. Lead nominally at $3 90. Flax seed quiet; small sales at 145c. Butter unchanged; dairy, 20@36c; creamery, 28@35c. Eggs higher at 26c. Hay lower; prarie, $10@11; timothy, $9@13. Bran lower; 73@74c at mill. Corn meal firm at $2 35. Whiskey steady at 115c. Provisions strong and higher; good car lot trade. Pork, $14 75 for old; $15 25 for new. Bulkmeats—long clear, $7 75@7 80; short rib, $7 85@8 00; short clear, $8 00@8 10. Bacon—long clear, $8 12½; short rib, $8 62½@8 75; short clear, $8 87½@9. Lard firm at $8 80. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 57,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, —— bu; barley, 7,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats 9,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley, —— bu. Hogs slow and weak; light, $5 50@5 75; packing, $5 60@6; butchers' to extra, $5 85@6 25; receipts, 4,000; shipments, 1,100. Cattle scarce and strong; little doing for want of supply; receipts, 600 head.

Live Stock Markets.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21—Hogs—Market steady and firm; common and light, $4 50@5 25; packing and butchers, $5 60@6 25. Receipts, 2,0.0 head; shipments, 43 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; market fair; prime, $7 25; good, $6 75@7; medium $6@6 50; common, $5 25@5 75. Sheep—Receipts, 11,000 head; market active; prime, $6@6 50; good, $5 50@5 75; medium, $4 50@5 25; common, $3 00@4 25; lambs $4 25@7 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500 head; market fair.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 21—Cattle—Receipts for to-day, 1,830 head; shipments, 2,546 head; market dull and ¼c higher than last week.

Hogs—Receipts, 4 255 head; shipments, 7,360 head; market active and firm; Philadelphias, $6 30@6 50; Yorkers, $5 50@5 90.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 5,200 head; market firm and 10c higher than last week's closing.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21—Beef cattle—Market slow; tops unchanged; others ¼c lower; very best beeves, $6 50@7 12½; first quality, $5 37½@6 25; medium, $4@5 12½ ordinary, $3 50@3 75; most sales from $4@6 37½. Receipts, 935 head; sales, — head.

Swine—Full supply and fairly good demand for good hogs, which are scarce; quotations, $7 00@8 75; receipts, 6,929 head.

Sheep and Lambs—Quotations for sheep, $3 50@6 50; lambs, $4@6 25. Receipts, sheep, 2,794 head.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—Hogs—Receipts to-day, 16,000 head; shipments, 6,000 head; market brisk and 10c higher; packing, $5 25@5 75; packing and shipping, $5 80@6 30; light, $5 15@5 80; skips, $3 50@5 25.

Cattle—Receipts 5,000 head; shipments, 1,400 head; market stronger and 10c higher; exports, $6 00@6 75; good to choice shipping steers, $5 40@6 00; common to medium, $4 75@5 35; Texas, $—@—.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 700 head; market steady; inferior to fair, $3 00@4 00 per cwt; medium to good, $4 75@4 75; choice to extra, $4 75@5 50; Texas sheep, $3 00@4 00.

Liverpool cable reports show no change in the cattle market; best American sold at 15½c per ℔, sheep, 1c lower; local grades, 18c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan 21.—Cattle—Receipts today, 1,330 head, consigned through, 151 cars; market in good demand and prices a shade higher; offerings mainly fair to medium extra steers, $6 25@6 50; good to choice steers, $5 85@6 15; mixed butchers, $3 40@4 30; fair to medium, $5 40@5 80; best grades disposed of.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,600 head; consigned through, 3 cars; demand fair and prices higher, except for common grades; fair to good western sheep, $4 25@5; choice to fancy, $5 25@5 85; common, $3@4; western lambs, $4 50@5 50; Canadas, $6 30@6 80.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,600 head; consigned through, 37 cars; market active and a shade higherer; good to choice Yorkers, $6 10@6 25; light and mixed, $5 85@6 05 good choice heavy, $6 45@6 55; pigs, $5 50@5 80; best grades disposed of.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 4,170 head, including 50 carloads of export steers, making 11,040 head for the week; market opened strong, with a sharp demand at an advance of ¼c for dressed weight, but before the finish the feeling was weaker; late sales at some reduction from morning rates. common to prime steers, $5 50@7 50 ℔ cwt, live weight; best 2 carloads in the market at $7 70@7 80; bulls, $4@6; exports from New York to-day, 800 head live cattle, 400 live sheep, exports for the week, 814 live cattle, 400 live sheep, 5,018 quarters beef, 1,025 carcasses mutton, 75 dressed pigs.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts for two days, 15,625 head, making 45,220 for the week; market steady and active at $4 25@6 50 ℔ cwt for common to choice sheep; $5 50@7 25 for lambs.

Hogs—Receipts for two days, 10,400 head, making 41,580 for the week; live a trifle firmer at $5 70@6 10 ℔ 100 pounds.

KANSAS CITY, Jan 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 253 head; good steady; common weak; market slow; prices about unchanged; light native steers, $4 75@5 90; stockers and feeders at $3 75@4 90; cows, $3 25@4 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,600 head; market weak and lower; lots, 197 to 330 ℔s, at $5 30@5 90; mainly $5 60@5 70.

Sheep—Receipts, 44 head; market quiet; common natives averaging 111 ℔s, $4 25.

The Wheat Crops.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly has the following U. S. Department of Agriculture's December preliminary estimate of the wheat crop of the United States in 1883, and final estimates of crops of 1882 and 1881:

	Wheat Crop. 1883.	1882.	1881.
Maine	614,300	512,100	617,000
New Hampshire	181,700	148,7 0	175,000
Vermont	353,700	378,000	378,000
Massachusetts	19,700	20,100	19,000
Rhode Island		520	260
Connecticut	34,300	43,600	39,000
Tot'l N Engl'd	1,203,700	1,103,020	1,228,260
New York	8 635,200	12,145,200	10,844,000
New Jersey	2,064,600	2,098,700	2,018,000
Pennsylvania	20,043,800	20,300,700	18,797,000
Delaware	966,700	1,200,600	1,044,000
Total Middle	31,109,300	35,745,200	32,703,000
Maryland	7,577,000	8,655,6.0	7,213,000
Virginia	8,352,800	8,311,400	7,165,000
North Carolina	4,230,800	5,494,800	4,579,000
South Carolina	1,135,200	1,729,000	988,000
Georgia	2,574,900	3,812,900	2,934,000
Florida		330	480
Alabama	1,437,500	1,700,800	1,479,000
Mississippi	247,500	250,100	197,000
Louisiana		7,500	5,350
Texas	4,391,000	4,173,700	3,339,000
Arkansas	1,416,400	1,566,100	1,017,000
Tennessee	7,408,800	9,971,200	6,408,000
West Virginia	4,257,000	4,854,300	4,413,000
Kentucky	9,612,600	17,250,000	8,625,000
Tot'l Southern	52,552,500	67,777,750	48,361,830
Ohio	25,884,000	43,453,600	35,520,000
Michigan	24,011,000	32,315,400	21,240,000
Indiana	28,447,800	45,461,800	31,353,000
Illinois	22,150,000	52,302,800	26,822,000
Wisconsin	19,604,900	23,145,400	17,987,000
Minnesota	33,773,200	34,030,500	35,952,000
Iowa	27,518,800	25,487,300	18,248,000
Missouri	23,819,300	27,538,600	21,899,000
Kansas	26,851,100	31,248,000	19,909,000
Nebraska	27,481,300	18,300,000	13,840,000
Total Western	260,541,400	332,283,400	244,250,000
California	36,322,000	36,046,600	31,406,000
Oregon	13,122,400	12,039,300	12,673,000
Total Pacific	49,444,400	48,085,900	44,079,600
Nevada	99,200	95,000	......
Colorado	2,394,000	1,598,200	......
Arizona		220,000	......
Dakota	16,128,000	11,460,300	......
Idaho		650,000	......
Montana	942,000	685,000	......
New Mexico	977,900	767,000	......
Utah	1,579,400	1,250,000	......
Washington	3,182,700	2,465,000	......
Total Ter'y's	25,303,200	19,190,300	12,658,600
Grand total	420,154,500	504,185,470	383,280,090
CROP SPRING WHEAT STATES.	1883.	1882.	1881.
Six New England States	1,169,400	1,059,450	1,189,260
Wisconsin	19,604,900	23,145,400	17,987,000
Iowa	27,518,800	25,487,300	18,248,000
Minnesota	33,773,200	34,030,500	35,952,000
Nebraska	27,481,300	18,300,000	13,840,000
Territories	25,303,200	19,190,300	12,658,000
Total Spring	134,850,800	120,212,720	99,874,260
Total Winter	285,303,700	383,972,750	283,305,830
G'd total, bu	420,154,500	504,185,470	383,280,090

The Corn Crop.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, December preliminary estimate of the United States corn crop in 1883, and final estimates of 1882 and 1881, shows:

States.	1883.	1882.	1881.
N England	8,412,000	6,370,400	7,476,000
Middle	68,907,400	76,085,700	63,453,000
Southern	4,5,869,600	476,023,200	305,008,000
Western	1,038,446,700	1,055,066,600	808,119,000
Pacific	2,594,100	2,890,900	2,7 4,000
Territories	6,837,093	7,931,100	6,126,000
Gr'nd total	1,551,066,895	1,624,917,800	1,194,9.6,000

Miscellaneous.

BROOM CORN.

Quotations at Chicago: Good to choice hurl, 6½@7½c ℔ ℔; green self-working, [illegible] tipped and pale do, 4@5c; inside and covers, 3@4c; common short corn, 2½@3½c; crooked and damaged, 2@4c, according to quality.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly has the following, showing the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, for the week ending January 12, 1884:

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.
Jan. 12, 1884	35005675	10029656	5891500	3165618
Jan. 5, 1883	352 6584	10120133	6108486	3273832
Dec. 29, 1883	35507400	9 95044	6229342	3392196
Dec. 22, 1883	35431259	9164258	6197271	3469856
Jan. 13, 1883	21388769	9428510	4471823	2946494
Jan. 14, 1882	17351910	16635085	2563090	3752860

WOOL.

Bradstreet's gives the condition of the market at different points as follows:

Boston, Mass.: The demand for wool has been fair and prices are steady. Manufacturers are purchasing cautiously and moderately, and the sales of all kinds for the week amount to 1,700,000 pounds.

Philadelphia, Pa.: The week's sales show an increase of 50 per cent. over the business of last week, and the market closes in good shape and firm with a fairly encouraging outlook for continued improvement in demand.

Cincinnati, O.: Wool is irregular. Eastern wants cannot be met on account of the absence of high grades. The local consumption demand is all that has been offered. No change in other particulars.

Chicago, Ill.: Wool is in small demand; desirable fine and medium are scarce. Coarse and unsightly are in fair supply and weaker.

Notes.

Deer are so plenty around the Michigan and Wisconsin pine lands that the boys in the camps often enjoy venison steak in spite of the law.

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After this are the Tableaux to the number of one hundred, taking Christian, Faithful and Hopeful through the various scenes described in the great work. The whole concluding with "BEYOND THE GATE OF PEARL," at the top, showing the "MANY MANSIONS IN THE FATHER'S HOUSE," with the multitude of the saved, who like Christian, Faithful and Hopeful, have fought the good fight and finished the course.

No written description can give any idea of the magnificence of the conception or the exquisite beauty of the execution of this great picture. It is a delight in an artistic sense, and study for all time for those who have read the immortal allegory. As an artistic ornament it is worthy a place in any collection—as a teacher and illustrator of the perils and triumphs of the Christian warfare, it is incomparable.

It will be observed that the engraving is the entire allegory, presented in life, as nearly as the artist's pencil and the engraver's skill could do it. It is Bunyan's immortal work, so illustrated that those who have read it are given a better idea of its beauties, and those who have not, get the allegory almost as well as though they had read and studied it.

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